

Cuba says fighting over: Governor safe: 61 Americans leave

Howe refuses to condemn Reagan

American consultation with Britain over the Grenada invasion was "regrettably less than we could have wished", Sir Geoffrey Howe told MPs during an emergency debate yesterday, but he refused to condemn the United States. Mr Denis Healey said the Prime Minister had been President Reagan's obedient poodle.

The Cuban Government announced that Cuban resistance on the island had ended, but the Pentagon said this could not be confirmed. The 3,000-

strong invasion force had faced stiff resistance throughout the day. At least 30 Cubans were killed in fighting at the airport.

American students trapped on the island sent a radio appeal for food. Their message was picked up by a radio-ham in Miami. Sixty-one Americans, the first to be evacuated, were flown to Charleston. The State Department announced that Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, was safe.

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in a detailed Commons defence yesterday of the Government's dealings with Washington before the invasion of Grenada, admitted that consultation by the United States Administration was "regrettably" less than British ministers would have wished.

But he uttered no stronger word of reproach, and showed momentary anger when urged by the Opposition to condemn the Americans. What had happened must not be allowed to weaken the essential fabric of our alliance, he said.

To Dr David Owen, of the Social Democrats, who wanted him to admit that the invasion was in breach of the United Nations Charter, Sir Geoffrey replied that nothing could be less helpful than to condemn the United States when operations to restore democracy to Grenada were under way.

To sounds of scepticism and derision from the Labour

benches, he said that the Americans had made plain their wish to withdraw from the Grenadian scene at the earliest opportunity. "Meantime, their forces and those of Commonwealth countries involved are exposed to great danger. We shall do nothing to make their task more difficult."

Sir Geoffrey acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all but his most hostile hearers on the charge of misleading the House when he said on Monday that he had no reason to think American military intervention was likely.

But for the second day running he had an unhappy time as Mr Denis Healey's punchy and received only the weakest vocal support from the Government benches. His closing sentences were drowned in a crescendo of "Resign, resign" from the Labour benches.

At the end of the emergency debate, which Mr Healey had forced, the Government were

supported by 336 MPs to 211, a majority of 125. One Conservative backbencher is known to have abstained in disgust. He was Mr Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge) who said: "The whole thing is a total humiliation and disaster. There was no interest, he said, in 'getting involved in the American stupidities in the Caribbean.'"

Sir Geoffrey was accused by Mr Healey of servility in his dealings with the Americans, by Mr Enoch Powell of the Official Unionists of credulity towards them, and by the high Tory Mr Julian Amery, of weakness. The government could have taken a stand against American intervention, Mr Amery said or gone into it wholeheartedly as he himself would have wished, but they had lapsed into "a pallid abstention".

Mr Healey opened the debate by flinging every weapon that lay to hand from the leading article in *The Times* which

observed that America was in breach of international law and the United Nations Charter, to every report of every comment coming out of Washington and the Caribbean.

He hoped Sir Geoffrey would confirm the judgment of *The Times*, "because international law is the only thing that stands between the world and anarchy."

Sir Geoffrey, in reply, went carefully through the time table of events in the Caribbean as seen from London in recent days.

On October 21 came the first report that some Caribbean governments were seeking military help to intervene. On October 22 the Government learnt that seven Caribbean governments had decided to assemble a force, and late that evening had heard from the Americans that they had been asked to contribute.

Sir Geoffrey said the Americans had concluded that they should proceed very cautiously.

On October 23, the government heard that they would receive a formal request for British participation in a multinational force. But it was not received, and later that day the wider Caribbean grouping resolved on political and economic measures against Grenada.

His statement to the House the following day, Sir Geoffrey said, "represented my complete statement of the truth as I understood it." That same evening President Reagan informed the Prime Minister that he was giving serious consideration to the request for military help and would welcome his thoughts. While ministers were considering their answer, a second message came from the President saying that he had decided to respond positively.

After midnight on Monday the Prime Minister sent a message to the President expressing concern and also telephoned. Early on Tuesday he received a message from Mr Reagan saying he had weighed his letter carefully but had decided to go ahead.



Face of defeat: President Castro at his dawn press conference yesterday.

Six-month transition envisaged

By Our Foreign Staff

The Prime Minister of Barbados has disclosed that Caribbean countries involved in the American intervention in Grenada plan a six-month transition period leading to elections on the island.

Mr Thomas Adams, in an interview broadcast in London yesterday, said the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, of which Grenada is a member, had acted in accordance with its founding charter in supporting the invasion, "to re-establish law and order".

His reference to a six-month transition period - during which, he said, "it is intended to disband the Grenadian Army and re-establish the police force" - belies initial hopes expressed in Washington that foreign troops would leave Grenada quickly.

Sources in Barbados said that Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General has been released from house arrest at his residence and now was at the new airport at Salinas, with US and Caribbean forces.

Cuban resistance to invasion ends

Havana (Reuters, AFP) Resistance by Cubans in Grenada ended yesterday. The Cuban Government said the last six men gave their lives for their country, after massive attacks by the US-led invaders.

Quoting a message from the Cuban Embassy in Grenada received at 1617 GMT, the authorities here announced: "There is no longer any Cuban Resistance."

Earlier President Fidel Castro had said the Cubans would never surrender. He called the invasion an enormous political error.

At a dawn press conference in Havana, President Castro urged a negotiated solution to the crisis as he announced that Cuba was unable to help its Caribbean neighbour militarily. He appeared at times almost on the defensive as he explained that Cuba lacked aircraft and boats to transport troops to Grenada.

The tone of the Cuban leader's remarks was unusually moderate and conciliatory, and he made a number of unprecedented disclosures.

He also offered "equal total levels of medium-range delivery aircraft in a mutually acceptable quantitative range", noting that this differed "substantially" from previous Soviet positions.

He said that Russia had observed a moratorium on SS20 deployment in European Russia - something the West disputes - and added that if an agreement was reached at Geneva, Moscow would also cease deployment of SS20s in the Far East.

The Geneva talks could continue if Nato deployments did not start. But the appearance of new American missiles would make "continuation of the present talks impossible".

He said that cruise and Pershing 2 would "sharply alter the strategic situation" in Europe. In Nato's advantage, if his offer on delivery vehicles was taken up, Russia would be left with about 140 SS20 launchers, "noticeably less" than those of Britain and France.

Recalling his offer in August to destroy rather than relocate those SS20s included in any Geneva agreement, he said, "that this had given rise to suggestions that Russia might now the less build up its Far Eastern missiles at the same time as it was dismantling European ones. There are no grounds at all for such apprehensions", he said.

He noted that SS20s, with the same range as the SS20, had been phased out. If America abandoned the December deployments Russia would dismantle its SS4s, of which there were more than 200.

Fighting continues on island as US begins evacuation

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

The United States began evacuating American civilians from Grenada yesterday, as the invasion force of over 3,000 Americans and Caribbean troops continued to face stiff resistance from Grenadian and Cuban troops on the island.

Fierce house-to-house fighting was reported in St George's, the Grenadian capital, with American troops coming under continuous sniper fire. The invading force, reinforced overnight by a battalion of American paratroopers, was having trouble hitting the snipers for fear of killing civilians.

The official American toll stood at two dead, three missing and 23 wounded, but Mr Casper Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, gave warning that the figure was likely to increase "because the price of freedom is high".

One unconfirmed report

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that the fighting could go on for a while longer because of the stiffer-than-expected resistance which had confronted the invading US Marines and army rangers.

The officials attributed this to the presence on the island of larger numbers of Cubans than they originally anticipated. One senior administration official told *The Times* there were about 1,500 Cubans there, almost three times more than the original estimate.

Many were construction workers building the new 10,000ft runway at Point Salinas Airport, but the official said they had shown themselves adept by exchanging their shovels for machine guns.

Because of the tough resistance, the US has reinforced its original invasion force of 1,900 Americans and 300 Caribbean troops with between 800 and 1,000 more.

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Rate forfeits fail to halt spending

Councils throughout the country will ignore spending limits next year, despite government penalties which will force up rates. That is the conclusion of a survey by *The Times* which shows unrest among Conservative and Labour councils over Whitehall targets.

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Ali expelled

Labour's national executive has voted 14-9 to expel Mr Tariq Ali from the party on the grounds that he is a revolutionary socialist.

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Rallying call

Argentina's two main parties, the Radicals and the Peronists, have organized last-minute rallies in central Buenos Aires before Sunday's general election.

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Nilsen 'craving'

A leading forensic psychiatrist told a Central Criminal Court jury that Dennis Nilsen suffered from "bizarre" sexual fantasies, paranoid tendencies, and was craving for attention.

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Whip reelected

Mr Michael Cooks has been reelected Labour chief whip with 113 votes on the third ballot. His nearest challenger was Mr John Evans, with 63. Mr Martin Flannery came last with 29 votes.

Hotel complaint

Blue Sky Holidays paid £9,300 in an out-of-court settlement to 24 holidaymakers who claimed their stay in an Italian hotel was "disastrous".

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Kinnock boosts Labour support

Support for the Labour Party has increased by 11 per cent since Mr Neil Kinnock became leader, according to a Gallup poll published in today's *Daily Telegraph*.

Trade surplus

Britain's trade with the rest of the world went £110m into the black last month, but third quarter figures as a whole indicate a further worsening in performance.

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Denmark beaten

England's hopes of qualifying for the finals of the European Football Championship improved when Hungary beat Denmark 1-0 in Budapest with a 55th minute goal from Kis.

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Letters: On Grenada, from Mr F Bullen, and others; terrorism, from Canon George Austin; benefits, from Mr Rhodes Boyson, MP.

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Castro on Grenada, and George Ball on Reagan's foreign policy; publishers under attack; Ronald Butt asks if Kinnock can keep to the left. Spectrum: The Times Profile: Felipe Gonzalez Marquez. Books page: Ronald Levin reviews two books on Montgomery.

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Professor A. Temple Patterson, Miss Gillian Lind. Tomorrow: Business Horizons, a new weekly feature, provides the small businessman with help and guidance and a round-up of new developments.

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Union Bill 'threat to hard left'

By Our Labour Editor

New labour laws unveiled by the Government yesterday may make it more difficult for Communists to win power on the ruling bodies of trade unions.

The Trade Union Bill, given its first reading in Parliament, introduces compulsory secret ballots before strikes, for the election of union executives, and on the continuation of union political funds.

The Bill is much as predicted, but it discloses an unexpected provision that is likely to work against the interest of the hard left.

Clause two says that trade unionists must not be "unreasonably excluded" from standing for election to their union executive unless they belong to "a class all the members of which are excluded by the rules of the union".

One thing missing from yesterday's Bill is payment of the political levy. Mr King repeated that he would prefer a voluntary agreement with the TUC.

Bill details, page 2

South African wins Booker prize

By Philip Howard, Literary Editor

The Booker McConnell prize for fiction was awarded last night to J. M. Coetzee for *Life and Times of Michael K*, published by Secker and Warburg at £7.95.

Mr Coetzee wins the prize of £10,000 and considerable prestige for his political novel about South Africa.

Michael K, his protagonist, is a simple-minded fellow who tries to escape from what is happening to his country. The time is the near future, the circumstances are non-apocalyptic, but those of constant and endemic tribal warfare. Men are



J. M. Coetzee: Winner of £10,000 award

either forced into army service, or rounded up into concentration camps, or become terrorists, or simply opt out of life.

Fay Weldon, the novelist and playwright who was chairman of the five judges, said: "It is a novel of remarkable power and simplicity; a work of great inventiveness and imagination, superbly controlled."

Mr Coetzee was born in Cape Town in 1940 and educated in South Africa and the United States. Trained as a computer scientist and linguist, he teaches linguistics and American literature at the University of Cape Town. His previous novels include *Dusklands*, *In the Heart of the Country*, and *Waiting for the Barbarians*.

A hundred books were entered for this year's Booker Prize. The judges were: Fay Weldon; Angela Carter, novelist; Terence Kilgallon, literary editor of *The Observer*; Peter Porter, poet and travel writer; and Libby Purves, the broadcaster.

Publishers under attack page 10

UN urged to patrol Lebanon

From Diana Geddes Paris

M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, called yesterday for the immediate formation of a new United Nations force to patrol the "most sensitive zones" of Lebanon and ensure that UN resolutions are applied in full.

He told Parliament that the presence of such a force would "no doubt contribute very usefully to the success of the conference of reconciliation" between the various Lebanese factions, which is due to open in Geneva on Monday.

While confirming France's decision to maintain its troops in Beirut, Mr Mauroy said his Government hoped that its efforts would be supported by "a more marked commitment from the international community".

France has long advocated the creation of either a new UN force, which would eventually replace the present multinational force in Beirut, or the enlargement of the existing UN interim force (Unifil) in the south of the country.

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Penalties will not prevent councils breaking cash limits, survey concludes

By David Walker

The Government's new scheme for penalizing councils will not stop them exceeding next year's spending targets or cash rate rises.

That conclusion emerges from a preliminary survey of budgets by *The Times*, which discovered that many Conservative as well as Labour councils are planning to spend more than they have been allowed for 1984-85.

Councils blame the Government for likely rate rises next year. Tomorrow Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government, meets the first of a long line of angry Tory authorities.

This time it is Buckinghamshire, labelled as spendthrift and facing a rates increase next April of 24 per cent, which is to complain that Whitehall has made no allowance for the expanding population of Milton Keynes that has pushed up the cost of its services.

Mr Roger Parker-Jervis, the county council chairman, said that without a government penalty there would be no rates rise at all. "Our great regret is that we are still categorized as over-spenders when all the

evidence shows we are not and that our predicament arises solely from the Government's failure to take account of our very rapid population growth."

The Government's targets have embarrassed even such loyal Tory counties as Kent and Surrey. Both are making efforts to cut their spending but are still likely to be spending more than their target.

In Tory suburban areas the situation is more acute. If Richmond upon Thames merely continues spending at its present level it would next year be 8.9 per cent above its limit, resulting in a huge penalty equivalent to adding 51.8 pence to the borough's rate.

In Bexley, an official said the Tory majority "has a long way to go to get down to target". In Waltham Forest, economies of £5m are being sought in order to avoid harsh grant penalties, but the ruling Conservatives depend on Liberals for their majority and will find agreement on cuts difficult.

It is certain that most Labour-controlled authorities will overshoot their targets

next year and see their rates pushed upwards because of loss of rate-support grant.

If Humberside continues its present policies it will lose £53m in grants. Its Labour majority is working on a plan to cut a large amount from its budget, but will still face penalties of £25m, equivalent to 26p on the rates.

The problems faced by Labour city councils are huge. If the London Borough of Greenwich merely maintained its present pattern of spending it could lose all its rate-support grant, which could entail a rate rise of at least 80 per cent. Similar figures apply in other Labour areas in London.

One effect of the new penalty scheme has quickly become apparent. There will be intense pressure in coming months to hold back the level of pay settlements for local authority employees, including teachers. But a county official said yesterday that police and firemen have already secured rises of more than twice the 3 per cent level implied in the rate-support grant figures.

20p a day - the cost of water

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Water supplies and sewage disposal together cost the average household just over 20p a day, the National Water Council said yesterday in its latest annual report. But supply and disposal services in some areas cost half as much again as in others.

Customers of the North-Western Water Authority, which supplies an area stretching from Crewe to the Scottish border, pay about 18p a day. The most expensive area is Devon and Cornwall with an average of more than 24p.

The cheapest water is in Northern England and in the Thames Water Authority area,

which stretches from the eastern suburbs of London to the farthest tributaries of the Thames in the Cotswolds. Charges in most of Wales are about half as much again as in the Severn-Trent area, which extends from the Forest of Dean across Birmingham to Southampton.

The council said that average bills throughout England and Wales had risen by 7 per cent over the past year. It gave warning that a government squeeze on the state water industry's ability to borrow might force it to raise charges faster than the cost of living, even though its operating costs

might be rising more slowly. The council is a quango which regulated the water supply industry until it lost its statutory powers a month ago. It will be abolished at the end of the year.

Average household charges for water service in the financial year 1983-84 are: South-West England, £87.96; Anglian, £87.18; Wales, £88.35; Wessex, £81.56; Southern, £78.36; Yorkshire, £68.78; Thames, £66.74; Severn-Trent, £64.63; Northumbria, £64.52; North-Western, £63.16. Annual Report 1982/83 (National Water Council, 1 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1; £2.50).

EEC training fund 'biased against men'

By Patrick Clough

The Government makes little effort to tap European Community funds for training women because they discriminate against men, according to the Department of Employment.

Last year Britain received £246,800, or 5.4 per cent of the section of the EEC's Social Fund that is set aside for training women aged more than 25 in non-traditional jobs such as engineering, electronics and building.

That was one tenth of the sum allotted to West Germany, a quarter of that given to France, and about half of that given to Italy.

The Government's policy was set out in a letter by Mr Michael Alison, who was then Minister of State in the Department of Employment, in response to a question from Mrs Ann Clwyd, Labour European MP for Mid and West Wales.

"This field of intervention contains a strong emphasis on positive discrimination", the letter said. "This contrasts with the United Kingdom policy towards the training of women - under successive governments - that women should have equal rather than separate access to training facilities."

"Hence our ability to attract

assistance under this particular budget line is more limited than a number of member states."

It pointed out that the rest of the Social Fund was open to men and women equally, and said women made up 30 per cent of the beneficiaries in Britain.

"I am very angry", Mrs Clwyd told *The Times*. "The Sex Discrimination Act specifically allows for positive discrimination in the training of women. To not know that the attitude of this Government is a ridiculous situation when the Government is complaining about spending too much on the EEC budget and not claiming money back that is available."

EEC civil servants and the Equal Opportunities Commission blame the Government for failing to give the fund sufficient publicity so that people trying to launch schemes often do not know that the money is available. Mr Ivor Richard, the British EEC Commissioner who administers the fund, said recently: "It is of great regret to me that in my own country the national training authorities have singularly failed to exploit the opportunities offered by the Social Fund in this area."

Five die in clothing factory fire

Five women died yesterday after being trapped as fire swept through a London clothing factory. Last night fire investigators and forensic scientists were at the scene.

Two women managed to escape to safety from the building in Mile End Road, east London, while firemen with six appliances were fighting the blaze.

Four women were found dead in the front room on the second floor. A fifth woman was found in a back room. The two injured women were taken to the London Hospital for treatment.

Parents fail to stop schools plan

Labour councillors faced more than 1,000 angry parents yesterday as they argued for a special debate at Liverpool Town Hall on secondary school reorganization.

The full council meeting agreed the scrapping of single-sex schools and the setting up of 17 community comprehensive schools, despite opposition by Liberal and Conservative councillors. Parents have threatened to keep thousands of children away from the new schools.

Man 'murdered'

Police investigating the death of Gregory Taylor, aged 32, a solicitor, in a burning car on October 14 in Honeyholme Lane, Cliverton, near Exeter, Lancashire, said yesterday that he had been murdered and that evidence suggested that the fire had been started deliberately.

Lennon's legacy

A Liverpool children's home will receive a large sum from Yoko Ono, the widow of John Lennon, the former Beatle, when she sells his American estate and other possessions, which include an island off the west coast of Ireland.

Sale room

Australians bid high for their heritage

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Australians are suddenly in hot pursuit of such of their art as has wandered back to the Old Country.

Three views of Sydney and its harbour painted in watercolour in the 1850s by Conrad Martens sold for £29,000, £42,000 and £48,000 at Christie's South Kensington, yesterday. These are the sort of prices that would buy you Turners if you are interested in English watercolours.

Martens was the official artist on Darwin's *Beagle* voyage and settled in Australia in 1835. He is now one of the most sought-after nineteenth-century painters, but prices on this scale are not the rule. Christie's had estimated £8,000 to £12,000 on one of the watercolours and £10,000-£15,000 on the other two.

All three had been commissioned from Martens by Charles Edden whose great-grand-daughter had sent them for sale. Two were bought by a London dealer acting for an Australian client and the other by an Australian collector, Mr Trevor Russell, bidding over the telephone.

Whitford and Hughes, the Duke Street dealers, spent £25,000 on "Two ladies on a balcony looking at the stars" by Rupert Charles Wulsten Bunny and £4,800 on his "Annunciation".

A new auction price record was set for another nineteenth-century artist, John Skinner Prout, when his watercolour "From Sandy Bay, Hobart" sold for £14,000 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000). The sale of

paintings and watercolours totalled £246,238 with 9 per cent unsold.

At Phillips a sale of scientific and medical instruments proved successful with only 6 per cent unsold and a total of £84,776. Phillips had apparently overlooked how rare and sought-after early woodworking equipment has become. They had a French plane dated 1719 which went to Peter Goodwin Antiques of London for £12,000 instead of the £600 to £800 forecast.

All the planes were pricey. A Queen Anne boxwood Jack Plane dated 1713 made £1,760 (estimate £150-£200) and a group of four fruitwood planes made £1,595 (estimate £120 to £150). Both sold to Goodwin.



Heavenly voices: David Clegg (centre), winner of the Rediffusion Choristers Award, with runner-up Laurence Pittenger (right), and Oliver Dracup, who was third. (Photograph: Brian Harris.)

TV and £2,000 for high-flying chorister

The dulcet tones of David Clegg, aged 10, have won him first place in the Rediffusion Choristers Awards presented at St George's Church, Hanover Square, London. He said: "I love church music very much. My voice breaking doesn't scare me much, but losing my place in Romney Abbey choir does."

A pupil of Oakmount Boys Preparatory School in Southampton, he wins a colour television set and £2,000 towards improving

choral facilities at his church. His home is at Bassett Green Close, Bassett, Southampton.

Runners up were: second, Laurence Pittenger, aged 13, of Baltimore, Maryland, United States, who won £500 for his church, St David's; and third, Oliver Dracup, aged 12, of St Mary and All Saints Church, Bexley, Kent, who won £250 for his church.

Printing union given week to expel electricians

By Paul Riddell, Labour Editor

The printing union Sogat '82 yesterday was given a week to expel 800 Fleet Street electricians or be suspended from the TUC.

The TUC General Council set November 3 as its deadline for the printing workers to abide by an inter-union disputes committee ruling that they should cease to recruit electricians on national newspapers.

The Sogat '82 executive meets on Wednesday to decide whether to continue its three-month campaign of defiance and keep the key printing industry craftsmen as members.

Mr Sean Geraghty, leader of the breakaway movement from the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union (EETPU), said after the unanimous decision of the general council: "It is evident that they do not live in the real world. Our members made a

democratic decision to leave the EETPU and join a printing union."

"We do not consider that we were being poached, and the TUC could have spent its time investigating the deep discontent of members that exists within the electricians' union."

Asked what would happen if the electricians' union seeks to enforce its closed shop agreement in Fleet Street should Sogat '82 still defy the TUC, he added: "That will be a problem for Fleet Street employers. We control a majority of national newspapers, all but one."

Newspaper team

A committee of 10 union leaders was set up by the TUC yesterday to find the money for a new daily newspaper sympathetic to the labour movement.

Harrier jet designer wins award

Mr John Fozard, the chief designer of the Harrier jump jet, was presented last night with the Institution of Mechanical Engineers' £4,200 James Clayton Prize for a meritorious contribution to modern engineering science.

Mr Fozard, marketing director of the British Aerospace Kingston-Brough Division, also played a key role in the late 1970s in the development of the ski-jump launch technique for Harriers.

The award citation said that Mr Fozard's contribution was a big factor in the ultimate success of the Sea Harrier in the Falklands war.

Mr Fozard, aged 55, has lectured extensively on the Harrier project and has been honoured by many societies and institutions.

Trade Union Bill

Secret ballot before strikes, or funds at risk

Part one of the Bill deals with trade union elections.

Clause 1 requires the executive to be elected by secret ballot of the union's members. The clause provides that every person who has a vote or casting vote on this committee must owe his position to an election fulfilling the requirements in clause 2 held within the last five years.

The clause also provides that office holders in the union whose office gives them a vote or casting vote on the committee (such as the union's general secretary or president) must have been similarly elected to that office.

Clause 2 lays down that all elections to the principal executive committee of a trade union must comply with the following requirements:

Entitlement to vote at the election must be accorded equally to all members of the union unless they are in certain listed groups, such as newly-joined or retired members, which are also excluded from voting under union rules.

Voting in the election must be by the marking of a ballot paper and without interference or constraint. Those entitled to vote must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be supplied with a ballot paper and given a fair and convenient opportunity to vote in secret. Votes cast in the election must be fairly and accurately counted. No member is to be unreasonably prevented from standing for election nor required to belong to a particular political party in order to do so.

Clause 3 provides that a member of a union can apply to the High Court (or, in Scotland, the Court of Session) for a declaration that the union has

failed to comply with the Bill's provisions regarding the election of its executive.

Clause 4 provides for exemption from the balloting requirements for trade union federations which have no individuals as members; newly formed or amalgamated unions for a period of one year from their formation; unions to which another union has transferred its engagements; and only for a period of one year from the date of transfer and only in respect of certain members who joined the executive as a consequence of the transfer.

Clause 5 defines certain expressions used in Part I of the Bill; and provides the necessary transitional provisions. One effect of the latter is to ensure that following commencement of Part I (which will be by order) all subsequent elections to the executive of a trade union will have to be conducted in accordance with the Bill's provisions.

Clause 6 removes immunity from legal action in cases where trade unions do not hold a ballot before authorizing or endorsing a call for a strike (or any other form of industrial action which interferes with, or breaks, the employment contract of those called upon to take part in it).

Clause 7 sets out the requirements which strike ballots must satisfy. Entitlement to vote must be given to those, and only those, whom it is reasonable for the union to believe will be called upon to take or to continue to take strike or other industrial action. Immunity will be lost if any member is called on to strike after being denied entitlement to vote.

Clause 8 provides that trade unions, which have in the past balloted their members, under the provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1913, enable them to spend money on political activities, must, in future ballot their members at least every 10 years if they wish to continue to do so.

Clause 9 supplements the existing requirements in the 1913 Act, which govern the conduct of ballots on political

activities. Under that Act these ballots must be held under union rules which have been approved for the purpose by the certification officer and have satisfied him that they comply with the Act's requirements concerning secrecy and the conduct of the ballot.

Clause 10 deals with the assets and liabilities of the separate political funds which, under the 1913 Act trade unions must have if they wish to spend on political activities. In cases where a union has lost its authority to spend on political activities the clause provides that nothing must be added to the political fund, and it enables unions to transfer funds of the fund to another fund of the union without being in breach of trust or of their rules.

The clause also makes clear that no political fund deficits incurred at any time after passage of the Bill may be paid off from the union funds other than the political fund, and that unions must not at any time transfer into their political funds money not appropriate to those funds.

Clause 11 deals with the situation where a trade union no longer has the right to spend on political activities. It provides that trade unions must immediately take steps to ensure that collection of the political levy ceases as soon as practicable, and that any levy contributions, which are received in the meantime may be

paid into another fund of the union, but must be refunded to union members on request.

Clause 12 gives a trade union member the right to apply to the High Court (Court of Session in Scotland) for a declaration that the union has failed to take the steps required by Clause 11 to ensure that collection of the political levy ceases.

Clause 13 provides that when a union has lost but subsequently reestablishes its authority to spend on political activities, it may not transfer any money acquired before the new authority was established into the political fund.

Clause 14 contains an updated and revised definition of the aspects ("political objects") on which, under the 1913 Act, trade unions are only allowed to spend if they have authority from their members to do so.

Clause 15 defines certain terms used in Part III of the Bill and applies it with any necessary modifications to employers' associations.

Clause 16 provides for any additional expenditure which may arise under the scheme established under section 1 of the Employment Act, 1980 (funds for trade union ballots) as a consequence of the provisions of the Bill.

Clause 17 enables the secretary of state to bring Part one of the Act into effect by order, while Parts two and three will come into effect two months after the Bill receives Royal Assent.

The clause also provides that Parts I and II of the Act will not extend to Northern Ireland and that Part III will not apply to any trade union based in Northern Ireland.

Tariq Ali expelled from party by Labour NEC

By Anthony Bevis
Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, yesterday demanded and won the expulsion of Mr Tariq Ali from the party on the ground that he was still a revolutionary socialist.

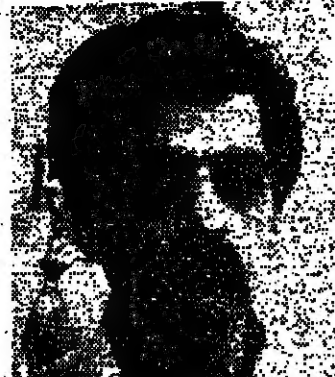
The party national executive voted 14-9 for Mr Ali's expulsion, two years after the former leading member of the International Marxist Group had joined the Hornsey constituency party in London.

Mr Eric Heffer, the new party chairman, disclosed later that the executive had also rejected a plea from Mr Ali that it should give him a timetable after which his membership might be acceptable.

Mr James Mortimer, the general secretary, reported: "The burden of Mr Kinnock's central argument was that Mr Tariq Ali held an ideology, that of revolutionary socialism, which was incompatible with the principles of the Labour Party, which is committed to the winning of a parliamentary majority and the use of Parliament as the instrument of social change."

But Mr Ali, who was allowed a six-minute appeal to executive members before they voted him out, told them that he had joined the party in good faith.

He told *The Times*, in advance of the vote: "I do think that it would be unjust if they denied me the right to join the party when tens of thousands of



Mr Tariq Ali: "Foreign name is to blame"

people who have views similar to mine, even to the left of mine, are members.

"My own feeling is that it is my name or notoriety over the last years which is the reason for keeping me out - and it is very, very unfortunate that it is not an English name."

"That is why the media made me into such a bogey in the 60s; I had a foreign name."

Hornsey and Wood Green Labour Party's general committee now has to decide on its course of action in the light of yesterday's executive ruling. If they defied the executive they could be disbanded; a similar threat is faced by Islington, South and Finsbury, the party which has still not rescinded the membership cards of Mr Ted Grant and Mr Peter Taffie, two of the five Militant Tendency leaders who were expelled from the party earlier this year.

Labour has success at the polls

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Labour Party has won more votes than the Conservatives and the Alliance in local council by-elections held since the election of Mr Neil Kinnock as its new leader three weeks ago.

The steep rise in the party's electoral popularity, which has been suggested by recent opinion polls, is strongly confirmed by a survey of the 21 three-cornered contests since October 2 in which nearly 50,000 votes have been cast.

The survey, which appears in this week's *New Statesman*, shows that the Labour Party has secured 18,331 votes, or 37.5 per cent; the Conservatives 17,572 (36 per cent) and the Alliance 11,972 (24.5 per cent).

The figures suggest a jump of 9 per centage points for Labour on its performance in by-elections between June and September and puts the party ahead for the first time since the magazine began its survey in the summer of 1981.

The Tories have dropped two points and the Alliance seven points. The Conservatives have hit their worst patch since the start of the Falklands conflict, failing to gain a seat since September 22.

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Sadler's Wells is on Arts Council list of institutions facing closure

By David Hewson

The Sadler's Wells Theatre and the Riverside Studios are among several national arts institutions which face closure through the Government's abolition of metropolitan authorities.

They are included on a provisional list of threatened theatres, orchestras and opera companies privately compiled by the Arts Council. It has been assessing the impact of the move to abolish the council bodies, which provide around £24m of grant aid to the arts annually.

Arts Council sources said yesterday that the operation of the South Bank complex would also be threatened by the abolition move. At the moment, the Greater London Council gives an annual subsidy of around £4.5m towards the National Theatre, the Festival Hall, the Hayward Gallery and the National Film Theatre.

The Government has proposed that the South Bank complex should be administered by a single entity with its assets transferred to a board of management answerable to the Arts Council.

The discussion document issued by the Government adds: "The Arts Council would make funding available where necessary, but the complex as a whole would be expected to be run as far as possible on commercially viable lines while retaining the cultural activities and interests which currently flourish there."

The document suggests that the Government will make additional funds available to support nine national arts institutions, including the National Theatre, leaving the rest to search for increased grants from non-metropolitan authorities and to find extra money from private bodies.

The decision would mean, for instance, that the Royal Exchange Theatre in Manchester would be funded by the Arts Council without any burden on the local rating authorities, while theatres outside the city would have to persuade their councils to give larger grants to guarantee their continued existence.

The Government's White Paper does not say how much money will be given to the Arts Council to meet the shortfall in the funding of the selected organizations.

Though it declares that the continuing levels of public expenditure in the arts should be maintained, there is a belief within the Arts Council that many local authorities will not be willing to increase their support to make up for what is lost with the abolition of the metropolitan bodies.

It is understood that the council will be presenting evidence opposing the plans before the deadline for submissions closes in January.

Mr Luke Rittner, the council's secretary, would not comment directly on the issue yesterday but said that the council had decided to draw up a new strategy for the body's future.

"Probably the council is moving into a particularly difficult period when there is a rough seas and it has got to give a degree of positive leadership that is vital if we are to hold on to what has been achieved."

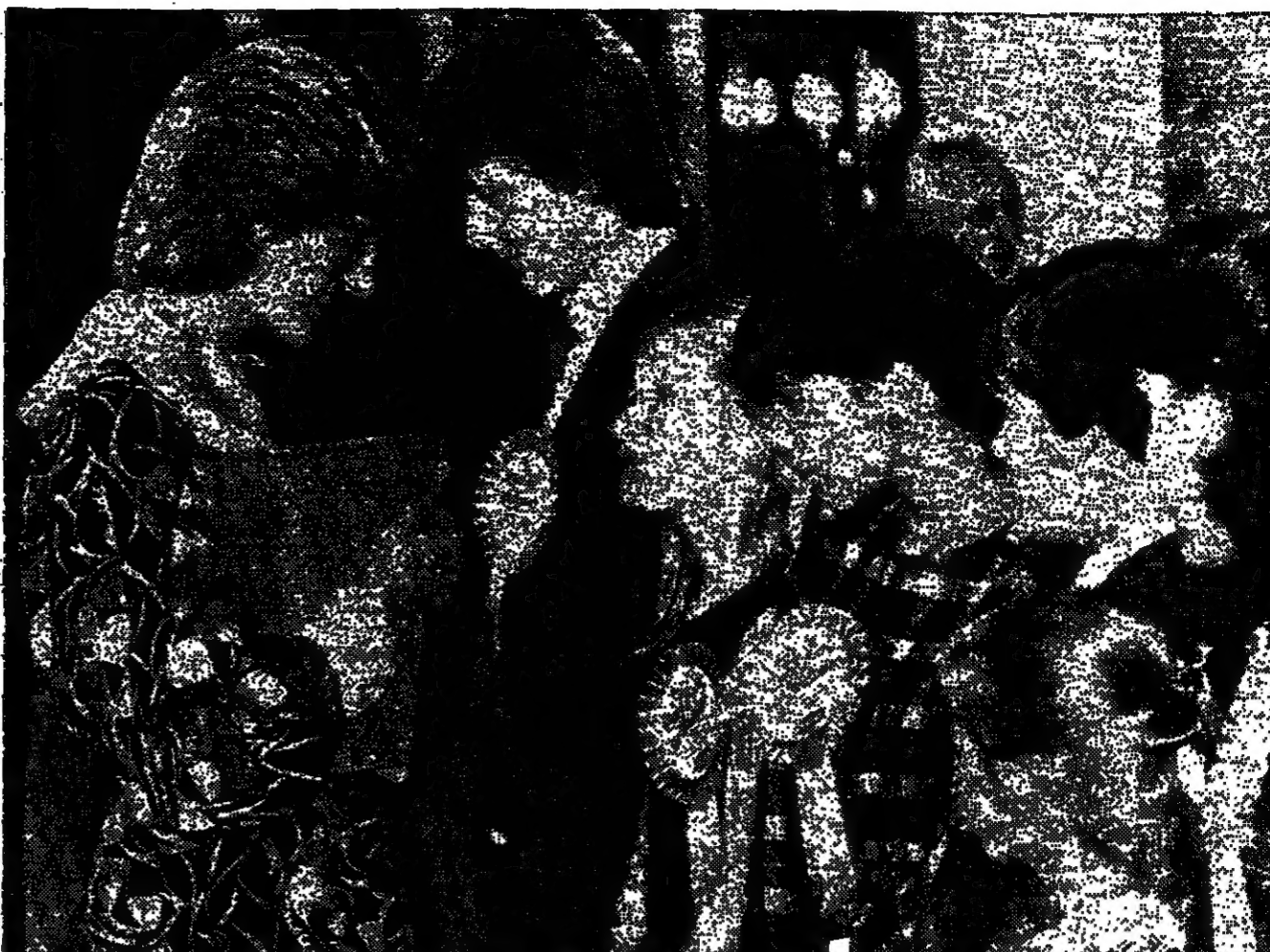
"The council is extremely perturbed about the shortage of funds and determined to renew its efforts to get funding increased."

Organizations to be guaranteed central support for their "national and international standing":

- National Theatre
- English National Opera
- London Festival Ballet
- London Orchestral Concerts
- Board
- Hallé Orchestra
- Royal Exchange Theatre, Manchester
- Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society
- Opera North
- City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra

Companies seriously affected by the withdrawal of the lion's share of their income from metropolitan authorities include:

- Northern Ballet in Manchester
- Liverpool Everyman Theatre
- Liverpool Playhouse
- Northern Sinfonia, Newcastle
- Tram and West Theatre
- The Royal Shakespeare Company's six-week Newcastle season, which depends heavily on a grant from Tyne and Wear, could also face closure.



Fit for a prince: The Princess of Wales thanking children who helped to compile a book of bedtime stories given to her for Prince William. The gift came as she visited a charity event for the Royal National Institute for the Blind at the Café Royal, London, yesterday. *Stories for a Prince* will be published by Hamish Hamilton on the Prince of Wales's birthday, November 14, and royalties from sales will go to the RNIB.

Travel firm pays £9,300 after hotel 'nightmare'

A winter skiing holiday turned into a nightmare for two dozen dentists, doctors, and nurses, Deputy Judge Sir Douglas Frank, QC, was told in the High Court yesterday.

Their stay in Italy went "disastrously wrong" when the 24 holidaymakers, who worked at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, were crammed into seven rooms, their counsel, Mr James Wadsworth, QC, said.

The food advertised in the Blue Sky Holidays brochure with the words "Molto bene. We don't have to tell you how good Italian food is", was in fact "little short of appalling", Mr Wadsworth said.

Breakfast at the hotel, La Chapelle, at Juvencourt, on the French-Italian border, consisted of one cup of coffee and one croissant "with a rather rude reply if more food was asked for".

There was no hot water, no adequate locks on the bedroom doors, no bar, and facilities in the hotel annex for guests to supply their own food or drink, Mr Wadsworth said.

The holidaymakers sued Blue Sky Holidays, who denied they were liable to pay back the £3,734 costs of the holiday in January, 1980.

Later, after talks out of court, Blue Sky agreed to pay the holidaymakers £9,300, to include damages and legal costs.

On that basis, the judge "stayed" the legal proceedings.

The action was brought by Mr Anthony Clough, of Pickwick Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex, and Mr Andrew Palmer, now of Broomfield Hospital, Chelmsford, both dentists, who organized the trip.

Mr Wadsworth alleged that Blue Sky knew before the group left for Italy that the hotel managers had absconded with a large sum of money, and had operated a fraud involving overbooking. As a result, rooms were not available.

Mr Wadsworth said the holiday brochure promised that if the accommodation advertised could not be provided the money would be refunded or another comparable holiday offered.

Mr Clough, giving evidence, said the party arrived at the hotel amid chaos.

He and his wife shared a small room which contained four beds with a doctor and his wife. The following days were disastrous, Mr Clough said.

At the start of the second week, he and his wife moved to the annex, to find it poorly lit, cold, and damp with a rough cement floor with cement bags piled up, and bricks and timber lying around.

The heating was poor and their clothes became damp. Mr Clough said he was once served a main course comprising "a little square of ham, a chunk of pineapple, and 11 pears".

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He also encountered incredulity among potential buyers. "People did not believe that Britain could produce Feta", he recalled.

European milk about to enter Britain

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Shoppers will be able to sample continental milk in this country for the first time in mid-November. But health officials will inspect imported milk when it lands and will have power to throw away any found to be unfit.

"This will ensure that the health of United Kingdom consumers is not threatened," Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, said at a dairy trade lunch in London yesterday. "I hope this will allay some of the concern that has been expressed."

The milk will all be long-life or sterilized and will often arrive straight from the dairy in square cardboard containers of the type now used for flavoured milk and fruit juice. Its main attraction will be its cheapness, compared with the bottled pint

of fresh British milk delivered to households for 22 pence.

Mr Jopling made clear that the Government would not try to protect British dairies and farms against out-price competition from abroad. He said it was for the public to choose between cheap long-life milk and the natural and nutritious product traditionally delivered to homes.

Britain has been forced by a European Court judgment to accept milk imports on terms similar to those governing butter and cheese.

The court case came after complaints from abroad that Britain was operating a trade barrier, masquerading as a health precaution.

Hardly any imported milk has reached Britain before because rules have made its sale uneconomical.

Anaesthesia death 'an accident'

An inquest jury returned a verdict of manslaughter on a woman who died in a dentist's chair while under anaesthetic.

Mrs Joyce Foundling, aged 52, of Flackwell Road, Erdington, Birmingham, had a tooth extracted and general anaesthetic administered by Mr Kewal Abrol, aged 56, in January, 1981, at his surgery in Gravelly Hill North, Erdington.

Mr Abrol was convicted of manslaughter at Stafford Crown Court in May 1981, and his appeal was dismissed in July, last year.

But in July this year the Court of Appeal quashed the conviction and the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, said that new medical evidence had cast great doubt on evidence given at the original trial.

The original evidence was that Mrs Foundling died from inhaling a vomit while recovering from the anaesthetic which was given by Mr Abrol without a nurse or an anaesthetist present.

Dr Derek Barrowclough, a Home Office pathologist who is based at Warwick, told yesterday's reopened inquest that it was notoriously difficult to determine how a person under anaesthetic dies.

He agreed with Dr Richard Whittington, the coroner, that he had been approached and asked for help by Mr Abrol. It was because Mr Abrol was a dental colleague.

Dr Whittington told the inquest jury that at the time of Mrs Foundling's death dentists received an extra fee if they administered an anaesthetic themselves.

He said that nearly two years ago the General Dental Council had said that anaesthetics should not be given by dentists who were to perform surgery.

At the end of the three-hour inquest, the jury decided that Mrs Foundling had died as a result of the general anaesthetic.

Nilsen 'had bizarre sexual fantasies'

By David Nicholson-Lord

The young male homosexuals and vagrants killed by Dennis Nilsen have paid the ultimate price for ignoring his lonely "outpourings" when he returned to his north London flat for a night's drinking, a Central Criminal Court jury was told yesterday.

Nilsen, who has admitted to police killing 15 or 16 men and dismembering and burning their bodies, suffered from "bizarre" sexual fantasies, para-

doxic tendencies blacked out brought on by alcohol abuse and a craving for attention which amounted to the grandiose, a leading forensic psychiatrist said.

Dr James MacKeith, an expert witness called by the defence, described Nilsen as withdrawn and alone and having a craving for a permanent relationship after a promiscuous stream of homosexual one-night stands. "He made an extraordinary investment in his relationship with his pet dog", he added.

Nilsen, he said, described how he would talk incessantly to his guests about anything from music to Margaret Thatcher, Dr MacKeith said.

According to Dr MacKeith, Nilsen had said: "If they entered into it, it would be OK. If they slept they would be dead already... I have got to listen to me, I am a valuable member of society". Once they were dead I would stop thinking at fever pitch. It was the ultimate to pay for apathy."

Dr MacKeith, a former consultant psychiatrist, said the case continues today.

Killer may be a convict

From Ronald Faux, Sheffield

Detectives believe the killer of Mr Basil Laitner, his wife, Avril, and son, Richard, could be an escaped prisoner on the run from the police. The murder hunt now involves police forces throughout Britain.

Det Supt Terry Stuart said on Monday that a conversation between the murderer and the Laitners' younger daughter, Nicki, suggested that he had been sleeping rough and had escaped from custody.

Fact sheet to help women on Pill

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Family Planning Association has acted to allay fears over the safety of birth control pills.

A fact sheet, *Pills in Perspective*, was published yesterday after last week's reports suggesting links between the Pill and incidences of breast and cervical cancer.

The FPA document is intended to reassure women until experts clarify vital points over which specialists are now at loggerheads.

The confusion has arisen because last week's reports in the *Lancet* do not involve all pills or all women on the Pill.

The first advice from the FPA is for women aged under 25 to continue with their present pill and then discuss with their doctor whether a different variety is advisable.

The list of preferred pills for the under 25s named in the fact sheet are Norinyl, Brevinor, Ovynorm, Binovum and Logynon, ED, Trinordiol, Trinordiol 28, and progestogen-only pills where advised. This may not be a complete list.

For women who start taking the pill after the age of 25 there appears to be no risk. They and their doctors will probably choose to continue with their present Pill, with monthly breast self-examination and cervical smears at three to five-year intervals.

The serious quarrel among the experts is over the validity of using progestogen potency as a measure of the risk of breast cancer. Potency is determined using a test devised in 1967 which shows how effective a compound is at blocking menstruation.

Professor John Newton, a gynaecologist and chairman of the association's medical advisory panel, said many doctors now challenged the test and were pressing for more relevant ways, probably using tissue from breast biopsies, to monitor the pill.

Iranian gets the Scots to say Feta

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Analogs such as sending goats to Newcastle or selling refrigerators to Eskimos will be evoked today when a new £2m cheese-making plant is officially opened in Stranraer, Galloway.

The plant is specifically designed to produce Feta cheese for the Middle East and other rapidly expanding markets.

It is the result of a contract won last year by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board to supply 5,000 tonnes a year to Iran, worth an estimated £15m.

Although a British breakthrough, it is by no means a European first. Other countries, notably Denmark, but also France, Holland and

Germany, have long since discovered and exploited this lucrative outlet for their dairy surpluses.

White Feta, low in fat content and with a strong, distinctive flavour is a staple food in Iran, many Arab countries, Turkey, Greece and the Balkans. Traditionally, it is made of goat's milk but in recent years demand has far outstripped local supply in Iran alone, since the revolution, consumption has increased from 20,000 to 80,000 tonnes a year.

The Danes first discovered how to produce Feta from cow's milk. Subsequently they perfected a method, known as ultrafiltration, whereby the

amount of milk needed to produce a tonne of cheese could be reduced from around 8,000 litres to about 5,000 litres, so that the residue was little more than water.

But it took a likable Anglo-Iranian exile, Mr Sheldah Monssavi, now a nationalized Briton, to sell to the British the idea of exporting Feta. Astonished to find that it was not even made here, he approached the milk marketing boards in England, Wales and Northern Ireland before finding a receptive audience in Scotland.

He also encountered incredulity among potential buyers. "People did not believe that Britain could produce Feta", he recalled.

Anna Ford joins BBC as presenter

Anna Ford, the broadcaster, who was dismissed by TV-am earlier this year, is to become a guest presenter on the BBC's lunchtime magazine programme, *Public Affairs* at One.

Miss Ford will conduct one interview a week for the programme, starting on Monday. The BBC refused to say for how long her freelance contract will run. Miss Ford last worked for the BBC in February, 1978, on *Tomorrow's World* before joining ITN.

Minister is sent 'crude bomb'

Strathclyde police confirmed yesterday that a letter bomb addressed to Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, has been intercepted in Glasgow.

The incendiary device, described by police as "crude but viable", was discovered on Tuesday, addressed to Mr King at the Commons. The Scottish National Liberation Army claimed responsibility in a letter to the Press Association.

Animal group in 'poison' alert

Customers have been told by the police not to eat meat from a butcher's shop on Merseyside because it may have been poisoned.

Baxters in Hoylake Road, Moreton, on Merseyside, shut after a man telephoned the managers on Tuesday afternoon claiming that he was a member of the Animal Preservation Society and saying that some meat had been contaminated.

Trawler holed

The trawler *Esther Colleen*, based at Brixham, was badly holed yesterday when she struck the mine HMS Ambuscade in heavy fog off Torbay, Devon. The frigate was not badly damaged and there were no casualties.

Slow getaway

Police in Ferndown, Dorset, followed a trail of broken milk bottles left by thieves who stole a safe containing £300 from a dairy, then used a milk float to get away. It was found abandoned later.

War reporting regulations 'unobeyable'

By Richard Evans

Strict regulations issued by the Ministry of Defence that could control the way British journalists report any future war or conflict of the Falklands type are "unobeyable and unenforceable", according to a senior army officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Powell, aged 40, Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, the Welsh Guards, explicitly criticized the ministry at a question and answer session with reporters on Tuesday and encouraged them to act now if they wanted to get the regulations changed.

His frank comments, which highlight the gulf between official military thinking and that of senior army officers in the field, came a few hours before 50 British reporters set

off for a war-reporting exercise in Germany.

It is the first time since the Suez crisis that a group of reporters has been issued full combat clothing and been fully accredited in order to accompany a front line division.

Each reporter has had to sign a copy of the controversial regulations which have been criticized as draconian and open to very wide interpretation. No censorship, however, will be imposed during this week's three-day trip.

The ministry insists that the regulations, which are based on those used in the Second World War and cover accreditation, legal status, and reporting restrictions, are only in draft form and may be amended or improved. But it is tentative about them being published.

Reporters will get a chance to comment on the regulations after the exercise and Colonel Powell, who recently served on the staff of Supreme Allied Command in Europe, told them: "If you don't get it right this time it is no use complaining in two years' time. If you think they are over restrictive you must say so now."

The ministry will always try to blot everything out. I think you are bound to be opposite each other, the ministry and the press.

The Government, and ministers in particular, do not want egg on their faces. They want to present a perfect picture to the House [of Commons]. That is what it really comes to.

He described as "turbid" the action of Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary at the

Ministry during the Falklands crisis, in trying to use the media to put over a deception story.

In stark contrast to the regulations, the colonel said he was all in favour of personal contact with reporters in order to establish a trusting relationship.

Referring to a "catch all" rule that a journalist must not do anything to prejudice or damage the morale of British forces, Colonel Powell said: "A responsible journalist has to look at that and wonder whether the morale of troops is being undermined by something not being told."

"You have to think it through on a security basis and ask: 'Am I endangering the lives of men and women by saying this now?'"

The Ministry of Defence believed an operational commander had the right to ask for protection of his operation and the people involved by controlling the time of release of operational information.



Brigadier Ramsbotham: Criticized report

The essence of successful warfare is secrecy and the recipe for successful journalism is publicity, but the two concepts need not be mutually exclusive, according to the Army's top public relations official.

"We acknowledge these imperatives exist, but we also acknowledge this gap to be bridged," Brigadier Ramsbotham told journalists.

Outlining his ideas about the treatment of war correspondents, he said that there was no absolute right to know, but no absolute right to express; an absolute right to ask questions, but an absolute right to refuse to answer provided a reason is given.

Caledonian Girls to Hong Kong: Daily from Oct 29th.

Until now, you could fly British Caledonian to Hong Kong six days a week.

But never on a Saturday.

From October 29th, however, we'll be including a Saturday flight, giving us a daily service.

With our new, improved First Class and Super Executive, it's the finest service to Hong Kong. Any day of the week.

For further details contact your travel agent or call British Caledonian on 01-668 4222.

We never forget you have a choice.

British Caledonian



Crisis in the Caribbean: Decision to use force earns widest disapproval

Delight in Kremlin as attacks mount on gunboat diplomacy

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The invasion of Grenada creates a new set of international and domestic problems for the Reagan Administration. The American action - the first time the United States has used force in the region to achieve political objectives since President Johnson sent 21,000 troops to the Dominican Republic in 1965 - has been condemned as gunboat diplomacy by a number of Latin American allies. European friends, notably Britain and France, have also bluntly stated their disapproval.

The Soviet Union, Cuba and other Marxist states view it as a godsend. For them it means the Reagan Administration will forfeit the moral high ground in international affairs, which it has been trying to dominate in recent years, by showing that the United States follows its own style of "Brezhnev Doctrine".

Although the scale of the operation is much smaller than the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and America's motives are arguably more laudable, in that it does not intend to keep its troops there, the decision to resort to force demonstrates that it is not prepared to see regimes established in its "sphere of influence" which could threaten its security.

This has already been noted by the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua, which is the target of CIA-backed covert operations to subvert it.

Domestically, the reaction has so far been muted, largely because congressmen do not wish to be seen to be criticizing the Administration - and, thereby, possibly putting American lives at risk - while the fighting continues.

But many have already made it clear they are deeply concerned about the President's display of force and the long-

term implications this may have for future foreign policy. As Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (Democrat, New York) remarked: "We do not have the right to invade... I don't know that you can bring in democracy at the point of a bayonet."

The Administration has given two main reasons to justify its invasion, an action which officials knew was bound to provoke widespread criticism. America wanted to protect the lives of about 1,000 nationals on the island in conditions which, since the coup and the murder of Mr Maurice Bishop earlier this month, had become chaotic and potentially dangerous.

It also decided to use force because it was asked by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States under which this request was made, and responded to, is being seriously disputed.

There is no doubt that the United States was concerned about the fate of the Americans and feared a repetition of the Iranian hostage crisis. Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, frequently referred to the danger that the nationals might be hurt or taken hostage. The Administration claims that many Americans on the island had been in a state of anxiety since the imposition of a curfew by the Revolutionary Military Council and warned that transgressors would be shot on sight. This has been disputed by the chancellor of St George's University Medical School who said the Americans were safe and did not wish to leave.

The bombing of the Marine headquarters in Beirut, coinciding with the crisis in Grenada, seems to have been a crucial factor in persuading the Administration to act. President Reagan did not want to be

viewed like former President Carter, whose indecisive handling of the Iranian crisis contributed to his election defeat.

The use of force to support the wishes of other Caribbean nations to overthrow the government of an independent sovereign state is much more debatable. The action was taken under Article 8 of the 1981 treaty which set up the organization of Eastern Caribbean States, to which the United States is not a signatory.

This deals with "arrangements for collective security against external aggression" and says decisions under it "shall be unanimous".

The article does not speak of collective military action in the absence of "external aggression". There is also some doubt that the requirement of unanimity was fulfilled since several members, including Grenada and St Kitts, did not support US involvement.

It seems clear, therefore, that the Reagan Administration saw in the organization's plea for military action an opportunity to remove from a strategic Caribbean island both an unstable and politically undesirable Government, as well as a growing Cuban and Soviet presence. Since the beginning of this year, the Administration has been voicing concern about the possible use which Cuban and Soviet military aircraft could make of the island's new 10,000ft runway.

President Reagan had hoped to limit international and domestic criticism by carrying out a swift, surgical operation which would have been over in a few hours and allowed American troops to be pulled out within a week. However, the resistance from the Grenadians and Cubans has made the whole operation bloodier



TEXAS Hands off Grenada chant crowds outside the federal court house in Houston



LONDON Outside the American Embassy voices are raised in protest



MANAGUA Thousands of Nicaraguans marched through their own capital to condemn the US-led intervention in Grenada



AMSTERDAM Crowds blocking US consulate entrance



BRUSSELS American flag burns outside the US Embassy



BRUSSELS American flag burns outside the US Embassy

Russians caught off guard

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union yesterday condemned the invasion as a crime against humanity. It had been predicting armed intervention for days, but seemed to be caught off guard by the scale of Tuesday's operation.

Russia has given extensive aid to Grenada in recent years for port construction and other projects with military and industrial application. Thirty Soviet advisers have been captured.

Last year, Maurice Bishop, the former Prime Minister, signed an agreement in Moscow which would "disengage Grenada from the world system of imperialism".

The media have been slow to react to the invasion - Moscow Television briefly showed a map pinpointing the Spanish town with a similar name. Tass insisted that 350 British troops were involved, but later quietly dropped the allegation.

A Kremlin statement at the height of the invasion gave warning of an impending US invasion of Nicaragua, but did not mention Grenada.

The crisis has given Moscow a welcome chance to prove that its view of Washington war-mongering is justified. Tass first described the operation as a Caribbean one, backed by the United States, but later changed this to an American invasion with a "fig leaf" of Caribbean participation.

Yesterday Tass said America's concern for its citizens' lives on Grenada was a hypocritical pretext. Washington was "drowning in blood" as independent country which threatened no one. This invasion, showed with "total clarity" the danger Mr Reagan posed to peace (similar rhetoric to that used to condemn Russia's invasion of Afghanistan, as the Kremlin knows).

While President Reagan sees the hand of Moscow in Lebanon and the Caribbean, the Kremlin regards the presence of US Marines in Beirut and Grenada as proof that Washington is trying to impose a *pax Americana* on much of the Third World, the exclusion of Russia.

Provida this week vehemently denied that Moscow was behind the suicide bomb attack in Beirut and said such suggestions were anti-Soviet lies.

Caribbean Community faces threat to its unity

From Christopher Thomas, Bridgetown

The fragile unity of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), formed 10 years ago from the remains of the Caribbean Free Trade Association, is under new pressure because of disagreements over the intervention in Grenada.

The primary aim of the organization is to foster regional cooperation in health, education, shipping, tourism and trade. Its success rate is not impressive: in 10 years there have been only three heads-of-government meetings, the last in December, in Jamaica.

Any hopes of forming a unified foreign policy were dashed by the emergence of a Marxist regime in Grenada in March, 1979.

The group's agencies are small: the annual budget is only \$2m (£1.3m). Divisions over what has happened in Grenada were reflected in reaction yesterday.

The Caribbean Conference of Churches, of which the Rev Allan Kirtson is general secretary, said Caricom had violated its own rules by taking a military initiative against a small Caribbean island. "The CCC regrets that the decision to invade was reportedly in response to requests from certain Caribbean leaders."

"We feel great concern for Caricom and for the future viability of the integration movement, which are endangered by disregard for the rule of unanimity as required both by the Caricom Treaty and the Treaty of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States."

The Grenada Democratic Movement, an organization of exiles, was jubilant about the intervention. Dr Francis Alexis offered to be interim Prime Minister of Grenada.

In BARBADOS, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bridgetown and Kingston, the Rt Rev Anthony Dickson, said: "I hope the people of Grenada get what they want. I hope they get the system of government they want."

The Anglican Bishop of Barbados, the Rt Rev Drexel Gomez, said: "I support the action, because it is the lesser of two evils. The people of Grenada and Caribbean peoples generally were faced with two options: to accept the present situation of an illegal, murderous dictatorship or to take action to institute a democratic, constitutional regime. In the present set of circumstances, military action seemed inevitable."

Mr Gerry Harewood, president of the Barbados Association of Journalists, said: "The invasion was the most sensible and humane thing to be done under the circumstances to relieve the general mass of Grenadians from the Revolutionary Military Council."

The Nation newspaper said: "The people of Grenada, rigidly

EEC hits back in flour war

Strasbourg - A wheat flour trade war has been joined between the EEC and the United States. The battleground is Egypt, where American flour power wiped out one of the EEC's most important traditional markets in January (see page 10).

The Commission yesterday launched its offensive to win back this market with the announcement of a special export refund for 400,000 tonnes of wheat flour to Egypt at an extra cost to the Community of £1,680,000. This is over and above £17,280,000 already set aside for wheat flour export restitutions.

This will bring the price of flour to Egypt down to \$200 (£133) per tonne. The Commission believes this is a more realistic price than the \$155 per tonne which the United States dumped a million tonnes of its wheat flour on Egypt last January.

The Egyptian market represents 20 per cent of the world wheat flour market.

Kenya wants jail term increased

Nairobi - The state is asking the Kenya Appeal court to increase the four-year prison sentence passed by a court martial here on the former Air Force commander, Major-General Peter Kariuki, for failing to suppress a mutiny last year (see page 10).

Evidence was given at the trial that he had ignored warnings of a coup and failed to take effective action when airman seized key installations.

Iraqi missiles pound Iran

At least 77 people were killed and 400 injured when Iraqi missiles hit the Iranian town of Behbahan yesterday according to the Iranian news agency IRNA (see page 10).

The agency said that there had also been a missile attack on the town of Masjed Soleyman. The Soviet-made missiles hit residential areas of both towns in the oil-producing province of Khuzestan.

Sisters freed

Guatemala City (Reuters) - Left-wing guerrillas released the kidnapped sisters of General Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemala's current head of state, and his predecessor, General Efraim Rios Montt, a government spokesman said.

Climbers die

Nathmandu (AFP) - A Briton and an Australian have been killed in separate accidents while climbing in the Himalayas, the Nepalese Tourism Ministry announced. They were Robert Uttley, aged 27, from Sheffield, and Mark Moorhead, also 27, who was living in Auckland.

US apology

Athens (Reuters) - The United States has expressed regret for violations of Greek airspace by American aircraft taking part in a Nato exercise in the Aegean, the government spokesman said.

Sheriff jailed

Houston (Reuters) - James Parker, a former sheriff, was jailed for 10 years and fined \$12,000 (£8,000) for using water torture to obtain confessions from prisoners.

Eiffel highway

Paris (AFP) - Two motorcyclists scaled the first two stages of the Eiffel Tower, riding trail bikes up the 746 steps. They then rode to ground level, without mishap.

Basque bombs

San Sebastian (Reuters) - Three bombs exploded outside businesses in the Basque city, causing slight damage, but no casualties.

Child's play

Miami (AP) - Children at a day-care centre played with more than \$500,000 (about £333,000) worth of stolen diamonds for a week before anyone realized the gems found in a pair of old shoes were real.

Press voices US scepticism

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

It is not difficult to find a rough and ready eulogy, a finger-jabbing, "We showed 'em, didn't we?", and there are plenty of people who say that the President must know best.

But the predominant American reaction to Mr Reagan's Grenada adventure is sombre, a mixture of concern and confusion with strong layers of doubt.

Vietnam's shadow is long, and there is a shivery anxiety that America may be entering another political lobster pot.

What emerges from newspaper comment and interviews across the country is a fear that the risks are very high and the justification for invasion is less than solid.

The New York Times said yesterday that the President acted on a flimsy warrant for invasion. It said that a frustrated Administration invaded to overthrow a distasteful regime because this was desirable and could be done, rather than right or necessary.

The Washington Post said that the burden of proof lay

with the President to justify the immensely grave act of invading a sovereign state. "Some Americans will rejoice that the United States has finally recaptured a seemingly lost capacity for great-power military response, that it has flashed a warning signal to Nicaragua and other sources of torment. But this is hardly adequate reason to invade a small country."

In Worthington, Minnesota, in the heart of the Middle West, The Worthington Globe yesterday headed leading article "Difficult to Justify." A reporter said: "People are confused by such an unlikely event. I have heard some say it is right to nip the Soviet threat in the bud. But the majority feeling is concern about what we are doing. People are startled and chagrined that we have invaded such a tiny place."

The Minneapolis Star and Tribune commented acerbically: "President Reagan has shown that the tiny nation of Grenada cannot push the US around." The critical article said that invasion violated treaties the

United States presumably respects.

The St Paul Pioneer Press, in Minnesota, said that the President would have a hard time convincing many Americans of the purity of his motives.

In support of the President, the Wall Street Journal said: "The question is not whether America has the power to protect its friends, but whether it has the will. This demonstration that it does indeed will be encouraging to other nations under attack. Unless we flatter away the advantages in an orgy of self-doubt and indecision, the Grenadian action is bound to result in an overnight improvement in the US geopolitical position."

The Christian Science Monitor said that Mr Reagan would gain in the short term and that many Americans shared his dread of Marxist advance. "But if he topples a government, does he come out ahead or behind? This is at the core of the debate about whether the gain from meddling in other's affairs is greater than its cost."

Withdrawal demanded as UN debate rages

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

A chorus of condemnation in the UN Security Council greeted the joint American-Caribbean intervention. A draft resolution calling for an immediate end to it was circulated as a practical expression of that outrage.

A proposal drafted by Guyana asked the council to condemn the action as a flagrant violation of international law and the imperious integrity of Grenada. It epitomized the sentiments expressed early yesterday morning that the US had no right to impose its strength militarily on Grenada.

It also called for an immediate withdrawal of the invading troops, and for Senator Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary General, to report on the situation within 48 hours upon the adoption of the resolution.

However, an American veto is certain to turn the resolution into an academic exercise.

Mexico opened the debate with a fierce critique of the US that reflected Latin American fears that the intervention would set a dangerous precedent for the region.

Señor Victor Hugo Tinoco, Deputy Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, said the invasion of Grenada was a manifestation of the principles on which American policy rested.

The representative of Grenada, Mr Noel Sinclair, said that the policy of choosing governments for their political beliefs was a flagrant violation of international law and the imperious integrity of Grenada. It epitomized the sentiments expressed early yesterday morning that the US had no right to impose its strength militarily on Grenada.

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Team to consult island's Britons

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Office has drawn up plans for a consular team from the High Commission on Barbados to visit Grenada "as soon as is practicable", it was announced yesterday.

A spokesman said that Whitehall had told the US that the safety of 200 British people there remained an "overriding concern".

The team from the High Commission would consult the

small British community on the island, about their needs and plans.

The spokesman also quoted a report from the Americans and their Caribbean allies that Sir Paul Scoon, Governor-General of Grenada, is alive and well and at Government House.

Sir Paul, could play a crucial role in the next few days. According to some unofficial sources in London, the US will need the Queen's representative to legitimise a "puppet"

Government they plan to install until free elections can be organised.

The names of three former Grenada politicians have been linked to these plans.

A Mr Benjamin, a lawyer, a Mr Alexis and a Mr Sylvester are said to be members of the Grenada Movement for Freedom and Democracy, who have been living outside Grenada since the coup which brought Mr Maurice Bishop to power in 1979.

Taxes and food prices to go up in Sweden

From Christopher Mosey
Stockholm

In a mini-budget intended to cut public spending by £500m, Sweden's Socialist Government yesterday raised taxes, cut food subsidies and froze foreign aid.

The last measure means that Sweden for the first time since 1975, will fall next year below its stated goal of giving 1 per cent of gross national product (GNP) in aid to the Third World. Aid will remain at roughly this year's level of £612m.

Mr Olof Palme, the Prime Minister, said the 1 per cent goal was unattainable because of Sweden's economic difficulties. Foreign aid was being financed by loans from abroad and any increase would endanger domestic reforms, hitting the poorer sections of Swedish society. He pointed out that Sweden would still meet the United Nations aid goal of 0.5 per cent of GNP.

For the ordinary Swede, the mini-budget means an all-round increase in the cost of living. All basic foodstuffs, except for milk, will go up in price as subsidies are withdrawn. The price of a new car will rise on average by £100 and there will be approximately 20p more on the cost of a bottle of wine and £1.20 on spirits (a bottle of VAT '69 at present costs £13.27 in the state off-licences).

Dental and medical charges will be increased.

White power safe in revamped system

SOUTH AFRICA'S REFERENDUM

Part 1

In the first of two articles on South Africa's biggest constitutional change since the Act of Union in 1910, Michael Hornsby, our Southern Africa correspondent, examines the new multi-racial structure which white South Africans will be asked to approve at a referendum on November 2.

The centrepiece of the new constitution, which would replace the existing Westminster parliamentary model with an elaborate presidential system, is a tri-cameral Parliament for the white, mixed-blood Coloured and Indian minorities. Together they account for just under 30 per cent of the total population of 29 million.

The remaining 70 per cent who are black - in apartheid parlance, a term applied only to Negroes - will continue to have to look for their political fulfilment to the fragmented tribal "homelands", which Pretoria would have the outside world accept as separate states. They occupy less than 14 per cent of the South African land mass.

All blacks are regarded as citizens of these tribal mini-states, even though about 10 million live and work outside them in black townships on the fringes of "white" cities. It is acknowledged that these "urban blacks" pose a problem, and their future is being looked at by special Cabinet committees. But it has been made abundantly



The race apart: A miner sitting in a bus shelter and a shanty settlement outside Cape Town.

clear that they will never be allowed into Parliament.

The existing 178-member House of Assembly will become the white chamber of the new Parliament. To this will be added an 85-member House of Representatives for Coloureds and a 45-member House of Delegates for Indians. MPs will be elected by their respective racial groups on separate voters' rolls.

This 4-2-1 ratio corresponds roughly to population strengths, the whites numbering 4.6 million; The Coloureds, the product of miscegenation in the early days of white settlement, about 2.7 million; and the

Indians, most of whose ancestors were imported in the last century to work on the Natal sugar estates, about 850,000.

The Government has refused to say whether this ratio will be adjusted as the demographic balance shifts. This is a point of more than academic importance, as the Coloured and Indian populations are growing faster than the white community, and by early in the next century Coloureds will probably outnumber whites.

The proposed new presidency will combine the ceremonial and executive functions now shared between President and Prime Minister. He (or she) will

be chosen by an electoral college consisting of 50 MPs from the white House, 25 from the Coloured and 13 from the Indian.

In theory, anyone qualified to be an MP can also become President, but in practice, given the structure of the college, the person chosen is certain to be the nominee of the majority party in the white House. Mr Pieter Botha, the present Prime Minister, is expected to be the first President.

Legislation is divided into "general" and "own" affairs. "General" affairs Bills - for example, on defence, foreign policy, internal law and order,

and tax-raising - must be approved by a majority of each house sitting separately, thereby preventing liberal whites from joining with Coloureds and Indians to outvote the conservative majority in the white House.

In the event that the three houses cannot agree on a Bill, the matter is decided by a 60-member body called the President's Council. Its composition ensures that it will always contain a majority of MPs drawn from the majority white party or nominated by the President.

Tomorrow: The line-up

Peronist drums try to drown Radical rivals

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Argentina's two main parties, the Radicals and the Peronists, have organized "last-minute" rallies in Buenos Aires before Sunday's general election. The Radical rally was due last night and organizers were predicting a turnout of more than 200,000.

The Peronists had planned to hold their rally on the outskirts of the city in Avellaneda, the stronghold of Senator Hector J. Leizaola, the gubernatorial candidate for Buenos Aires province. But party leaders decided at the last minute that "we cannot leave the centre of the city to the Radicals" and the venue has been changed.

Campaign managers of both parties believe a big turnout is essential to cause a "bandwagon effect" among the large number of undecided voters.

The Peronist rally will be tomorrow, the last day of campaigning. The Radicals will close their campaign with a meeting in Rosario, the country's largest city.

On the campaign trail, the Peronists are exuberant, storming through their whistle-stop meetings in a kind of organized chaos.

Senator Italo Luder, the party's presidential candidate, arrived in the town of Santa Fe (population 350,000), in the province of the same name last week. This is strong Peronist territory, on the banks of the Paraná river, 210 miles north-west from Buenos Aires.

A crowd of supporters waited at the airport, banging drums and chanting slogans. It turned out that most of the crowd were members of the "62 organizations", the political wing of the Peronist trade union movement in charge of security. They surrounded a reception committee, including local Peronist dignitaries and the party's candidate for the governorship.

But when Señor Luder's jet touched down, carefully laid plans went awry. Officials and television crews intent on getting their first commandered cars and rushed off at high speed down the runway to meet Señor Luder. In the end the candidate bypassed the airport building completely, heading a caravan of cars and lorries into the town.

The dwindling reception committee stood on the tarmac in front of the airport, against a setting sun, amid voices shouting "He's gone" or "wait here because he is coming". Finally, they had to rush off on more

cars in an attempt to catch up with the fast-moving candidate.

About 60,000 people turned out that night to listen to Señor Luder speak from an improvised podium in the centre of town. The next day there were more than 100,000 people out to hear him in Rosario, the provincial capital, also on the banks of the Paraná.

The crowds chanted slogans, beat drums, and devoured chorizos (a tasty sausage) roasted on smoky fires. The most popular slogan at the moment is "Ole, Ole, we are Peronists, we will win". Entire families, of predominantly working-class origin, turned out and spent hours standing in the throng and dancing. A group of first-aid workers carried off the people who fainted in the crush, sometimes as many as 20 in one meeting.

ARGENTINE ELECTIONS



In Santa Fe, the crowds roared approval when the Stars and Stripes, carrying a picture of Señor Raúl Alfonsín, the rival candidate from the Radical Party, was burnt. The Peronists are trying to fix the image of Señor Alfonsín as the "Coco-Cola" candidate. Nationalist and anti-United States sentiment is a powerful force, but seems to be more a rhetorical device for the candidates than something which will lead to any concrete measures.

Señor Luder has to make an effort to tailor his style to the spirit of these meetings. A soft-spoken lawyer, given to wearing discreet suits and ties, who is said to find the continual drum-beating a bit tiring, he has begun to develop the right type of oratory.

The Peronists are almost certain to win in Santa Fe, which is Señor Luder's province of birth. But all the signs are that it will be a close battle in other key areas, such as the federal capital and the province of Córdoba, where the Radicals are front runners.

600 sail to safety from Vietnam

From Our Own Correspondent
Jakarta

More than 600 Vietnamese refugees, many of them former military men and their families who had been planning their escape for more than four years, reached the Indonesian island of Galang on October 17 after a nine-day voyage across the South China Sea, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said yesterday.

The spokesman, M. Philippe Labreux, told *The Times* that he believed the boatload was one of the biggest to leave Vietnam since the exodus of 1979.

The numbers have been going steadily down, M. Labreux said, with arrivals dropping from about 75,000 in 1980 to 45,000 in 1982 and between 22,000 and 23,000 this year.

Sources said that some 400 of the new arrivals had originally planned their escape from the southern city of My Tho on the Mekong Delta in 1979.

Portugal's airport fee hits tourists

From Maria de la Cal
Lisbon

Tourists must pay (about £5.50) to leave Portugal. A new law that went into effect on Wednesday taxes all national and foreign tourists. The only persons exempt are diplomats, Portuguese emigrants and anyone crossing the border by land who has been in Portugal less than 72 hours.

The Ministry of Finance introduced the law despite strong protests from the tourism industry. The Secretary of State for tourism said: "We are fighting to kill the law and have strong hopes it won't last."

There was pandemonium at airports as tourists who had already spent their last euros could not pay the tax. Long queues formed in front of money exchange windows, and irate tourists protested as their aircraft took off without them.

Finance Ministry officials admitted that nothing was done to explain the tax to tourists beforehand.

Kaunda seeks popularity vote in one-party poll

From Stephen Taylor
Lusaka

Zambians go to polling booths across the country today to mark their crosses against either a soaring eagle or a scowling frog. The outcome will reflect their five-year verdict on one of Africa's oldest independent administrations.

The symbols, denoting "Yes" and "No" votes for President Kenneth Kaunda, might seem unnecessary, as there is no other candidate for the presidency. But although Zambia's obstreperous Labour Movement has fallen into line recently, officials of the United Independence Party (Unip) - the sole legal political organization - are approaching the elections as a serious exercise in African democracy.

For one thing, their vote for President Kaunda will be an important barometer of his popularity at a time when there are restrictions on wage increases and when the cost of basic requirements is increasing at roughly 20 per cent a year.

Secondly, the voters will also be passing judgment on MPs. About 750 candidates are standing for the 127 elected parliamentary seats and at the end of counting, a number of MPs with previously comfortable government posts could be looking for jobs.

In 1978 "KK" as the President is known, received perhaps 80 per cent of the 65



President Kaunda: No other candidate.

per cent of registered votes cast. If today's turnout is low, it will be seen as a drop in the popularity of the President, who has ruled for 19 years.

The new Administration will probably continue to follow an economic policy sharply at variance with its professed socialist objectives and largely dictated by International Monetary Fund criteria attached to a one-year standby facility of about \$210m (£140m).

The IMF criteria won at least one crucial battle for President Kaunda in the run-up to the polling. Although initially faced with objections from the powerful Mine-workers Union to 10 per cent wage increases, the administration won acceptance of a formula which is understood to stay within IMF limitations.

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Visit to suicide bombing sites during grenade and mortar attack

Marines under fire in Beirut as Bush arrives

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The list of distinguished visitors to come to Beirut after Sunday's huge bomb explosions, to stare at the ruins and to claim that the attacks would not deflect Lebanon's friends from their determination to bring peace to the country, grew a little longer yesterday when Mr George Bush flew into town.

Not long before the American Vice-President arrived, the Marines on the perimeter of Beirut airport had been attacked again - this time with rocket-propelled grenades, mortars and small-arms fire - but Mr Bush dutifully donned a flak jacket and a Marine helmet and went to see the results of the suicide bombing with his own eyes.

"We are not going to let a bunch of insidious terrorists shake the foreign policy of the United States," he declared amid the desolation of the Marines' battalion headquarters. "Foreign policy is not going to be dictated or changed by terror."

As it happened, one of those Lebanese militia leaders whom the Americans suspect may have been involved in the bombings at that very moment was denying any hostile intent towards the Marines, while at the same time coiling another political rope round their potential freedom of movement.

Mr Nabih Berry, leader of the Shia Muslim Amal movement, which controls several square miles of south-western Beirut adjacent to the Marine compound, appeared at a hurriedly arranged press conference to say that he would "ask the American troops to leave Lebanon" if the United States did not apologize to him for blaming Amal.

Mr Berrie, dressed in a rather sleek glossy yellow tie and business suit, spoke in his fourth-floor office in west Beirut of the "massacre" at the two multinational force bases on Sunday where the death toll had climbed by last night to 272 with at least 30 more US Marines and French para-

troopers still listed officially as missing.

He said he had personally offered his condolences to an American official, but he seemed somewhat taken aback when asked by a journalist if a breakaway faction of Amal, led by Mr Husain Mussavi in the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek, might have been responsible for the bombings.

"Husain Mussavi is not from Amal," he said. "He was a vice-president but he was expelled a year ago. He doesn't have any office here. Husain Mussavi is in Baalbek. I don't have to defend Husain Mussavi. I'm not here to defend the others. I'm here to defend justice and truth."

Mr Berri claimed that the Iranians had no relations with his Amal movement, but that even Iran had denied involvement in the bombings.

Perhaps predictably, Mr Berri suggested that the Christian Phalangist militia or Israel might have had "some interest" in the bombings, though he did not explain what this interest might be.

American officials had intimated that three lorries, similar to those which were driven into the multinational force compounds on Sunday, had been seen last week outside the Amal offices in the Bounj el-Banajneh district of west Beirut, but Mr Berri insisted this was untrue.

In their defence, Amal officials have pointed out - truthfully, as it turns out - that their own Amal ambulances were sent to the Marine base on Sunday morning and were used to take several wounded American servicemen to hospital.

It is, however, true that Amal now has a supply line from the Chouf mountains that runs down through the suburb of Shweifat and into the slums of Haya Selum opposite the Marine lines. This road was taken over three weeks ago when Amal gunmen drove Lebanese troops out of an army position in an incident that hitherto has gone unreported.

Letters, page 11

French say paras must stay Parents wait to mourn or rejoice

From Diana Geddes Paris

Far from increasing calls for France to pull out of Beirut, Sunday's attack in which 51 French troops are known to have died, has actually strengthened French resolve.

According to a poll published in yesterday's *Le Quotidien* newspaper, 51 per cent of the public feel that French troops must remain in Beirut. Just over a month ago, another poll showed that 56 per cent of French people disapproved of the Government's decision to send troops to Beirut.

Half the people questioned believe that the war will develop into an international conflict, while Iran was the country most commonly cited as being responsible.

More than 100 soldiers serving with the 1st Parachute Regiment stationed at Pan have already volunteered to go to Beirut to replace their dead and injured colleagues.

All the soldiers in the Beirut barracks belong to the Third Company of the regiment and were volunteers.

On Sunday night, the main television news programme included a lengthy, harrowing shot of a soldier being pulled alive from under the rubble, screaming with pain.

"We were absolutely scandalized that they could show a sequence like that," a senior officer at Pan barracks, Colonel Jean-Claude Cardinal, Commanding Officer of the regiment, said that it was a rule of the regiment that when possible brothers were replaced by brothers.

From Trevor Fishlock New York

All over the United States, families wait in dread and anxiety for a knock at the door. They do not know if their sons and husbands and brothers are dead or alive in Beirut.

But if they hear the knock and see two or three sad-faced Marines in uniform on their doorstep, they know that the news is the worst.

Grief is seeping through communities across the country. Flags everywhere are at half-mast and families and friends are clinging to each other, reading the letters the Marines have sent home.

There is an agony of waiting. Personal records were destroyed in the Beirut explosion and it is difficult to identify many of the Marines and sailors killed.

Gradually the names are trickling out and Marines are sent to tell the families, to knock on doors, salute and offer gentle words of regret.

"As soon as I saw the uniforms, I knew" one father said.

In Louisiana, a couple waited up all night for news of their son, aged 19. Marines arrived at 5 am to tell them he was dead.

On television screens, the names of the dead and wounded are unrolled slowly and in silence over a background of the Stars and Stripes. For some families, of course, the waiting ends in a burst of relief and tears of joy. A name comes up on the television screen, on the wounded list, or someone sees a familiar Marine alive in television film or newspaper photographs.

President's half-brother led Iraq coup attempt

By Hazhir Tejmoravian

Sources within the Iraqi Government in Baghdad have confirmed that an attempted coup against President Saddam Husain took place recently.

They added that the attempt was led by the President's half-brother, Mr Barzan Takriti, head of intelligence, who is now in detention undergoing interrogation. Mr Takriti was previously reported to have been dismissed.

The government sources were not willing to be pressed on the identities of senior army officers reported to have been detained with Mr Takriti. But they did disclose that the new chief of intelligence was General Adnan Khairallah, a former Army chief of Staff and a cousin of the President, as well as his brother-in-law.

Mr Takriti was not the primary initiator of the plot, but a suitable candidate for the Presidency who was approached by Army officers.

The discovery of the plot is

President Saddam Husain: Relative faces execution

thought to be a severe blow to President Saddam Husain. He and his half-brother are portrayed in official biographies as having been very close since childhood.

Observers are united in believing that Mr Takriti will be quickly executed. "In Iraq," said one, "we have no ex-ministers. We only have dead ministers."



Beirut visit: Vice-President Bush (right) in a steel helmet, is shown the results of one of Sunday's bomb attacks by General Paul Kelley of the US Marine Corps.

12,000 Jerusalem Arabs defy PLO

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Despite calls by the Palestine Liberation Organization for a boycott, the greatest number of Palestinian Arabs in east Jerusalem turned out this week to vote in municipal elections since the former Arab sector was captured in the 1967 war and later annexed by Israel.

According to figures issued yesterday, 12,000 Palestinians went to the polls - 20 per cent of the 60,000 in east Jerusalem qualified to vote. This turnout was seen as indicating a change in Arab attitudes towards the election and was 50 per cent higher than in the last poll in 1978.

Political sources disclosed that the great majority of the Palestinians voted for Mr Teddy Kollek, aged 72, the Mayor of Jerusalem, who was returned by a sweeping majority for his fifth term in an office he has made renowned by his

energetic fun-raising and prodigious development work.

Diplomatic observers noted that the relatively high Arab turnout came in the face of a well-organized boycott campaign, including slogans and a leading article in the Arabic-language paper *Al Fajr* which claimed that a Palestinian vote "recognized and endorsed the unilateral unification of the city (by the Israelis)".

The expatriates for the greater Arab willingness to vote included the decline of the PLO in the wake of the Lebanon war and realization that Palestinians could expect a fairer deal from Mr Kollek than from his rival Likud Party.

The overall results throughout the country showed a slight swing to the main opposition Labour Party at the expense of Likud.

Europe could be next, Mossad warns

From Our Own Correspondent Jerusalem

Mossad, the Israeli Secret Service, recently warned France and Italy about a possible Beirut-style suicide attack by Muslim extremists on targets in West Europe.

Reports of the warning, quoting French and Italian

sources, were passed by Israel's military censor and appeared yesterday in two main Tel Aviv papers, *Davar* and *Ma'ariv*.

Israeli agents were said to have identified a red Citroën, with Florentine licence plates, as a possible vehicle for such an attack. As a result security was stepped up at military

Jordanian envoy shot in Rome

From John Earle Rome

The Jordanian Ambassador and his driver were injured yesterday when they were ambushed in a busy Rome street and sprayed with rifle fire. Mr Taysin Toukan was going home for lunch when the attack was made.

The ambassador, aged 57, was taken to hospital with multiple wounds. His life was said not to be in danger. The driver, an Egyptian, Mr Hamdi Daudi, was injured in the arms.

Security agents said traffic was blocked by a Lancia. A man stepped from behind the car, firing a Kalashnikov rifle. He emptied the magazine, then fled on foot.

The agents had been warned to be on the alert, because on Tuesday a similar attack was made on the Jordanian Ambassador in Delhi.

installations in France. It is believed the Mossad information indicated that opponents of the multinational force in Lebanon are prepared to take their campaign to the home countries of the contingents, possibly using terrorist networks already established in Europe.

GLENMORANGIE
10 YEARS OLD
SINGLE HIGHLAND MALT
SCOTCH WHISKY

Kenneth Stewart
Kenneth Stewart
Tractorman

John Urquhart
Johnny Urquhart
Head Cooper

Kenneth White
Kenny White
Cooper

Archie Murdoch
Archie Murdoch
Mashman

George Thomson
George Thomson
Assistant Manager

Stuart Thomson
Stuart Thomson
Cooper

William Macrae
Willie Macrae
Cooper

Johnny Paterson
Johnny Paterson
Mashman

Ian Macleod
Ian Macleod
Stillman

Ken Murray
Ken Murray
Brewer

Duncan Macpherson
Duncan Macpherson
Stillman

John Murray
John Murray
Stillman

Thomas Keith
Tommy Keith
Cooper

George Mackenzie
George Mackenzie
Mashman

Ian McGregor
Ian McGregor
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SPECTRUM

The promising reign in Spain

The Times Profile:
Felipe Gonzalez Marquez

If you are a Spaniard you do not need to be able to remember the instability before the civil war to sense all the newness of living with a left-wing government firmly in power for almost a year, without provoking the traditional right-wing revolt.

The man responsible for this striking change is an exponent of southern Europe's new pragmatic socialism - Señor Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, a 41-year-old Seville lawyer and dairyman's son. Tomorrow he celebrates the first anniversary of his Socialist Party's historic victory, when it won an absolute majority in general elections held only seven years after the dictator Franco's death.

With no executive experience behind them for almost 40 years - the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) was only legalized in February 1977 - the socialist team under Gonzalez has been governing with remarkable unity, moderation, and lack of dogmatism, tackling grave economic problems and beginning a modernization process, so that Spain ceases to be in the terms of the Franco regime boast, "different" from its neighbours in western Europe.

Gonzalez, working with a team which subsequently became the kernel of the prime minister's office, won more than 10 million votes in last October's general election, four million more than when the Centre Democrats, under Señor Adolfo Suarez, beat the socialists in 1979. Gonzalez campaigned under the slogan "A majority for change", a skilled and ambiguous slogan (no one presumably votes for unfavourable change) but with the advantage that it allows no one to complain afterwards that Gonzalez had promised the immediate application of socialism.

After the shock of the attempted coup d'état in February 1981, when he was led away from the debating chamber by paramilitary civil guards and made to pass an uncertain night with other Spanish political leaders, Gonzalez publicly declared that the 80s must be dedicated to establishing democracy soundly in Spain, and socialism would have to come later.

Naturally, his capacity for adaptation came under criticism within the party in earlier years, especially during 1979 when he dethroned Marxism as the party's ideological basis. Gonzalez

challenged his opponents by refusing to stand again as secretary-general and won a triumphant 85 per cent endorsement from delegates at a specially held congress.

Navigating the Spanish ship of state remains a formidable task for Gonzalez. He cannot be certain of the loyalty of the higher civil servants, the big private banks or the armed forces with their interventionist tradition. And not least, there is the problem posed by Basque terrorism.

Spain's acute economic troubles massive public sector debts, and a crying need for industrial reorganization and job-creating coupled with unemployment already over 17 per cent of the working population has put a major strain on the loyalty of the working classes. The middle classes resist higher direct taxes or cuts to living standards which were probably too high for a still relatively poor European nation.

No scandal has yet sullied the Gonzalez administration and the image of honesty is one of the socialist's main assets with ordinary Spaniards after the pilfering of the state by the Franco regime and transitional government. The party, still with less than 200,000 members, provides no militant challenge perhaps because so many cadres have been recruited for national or local administrations, or perhaps because of the strong sense of unity which remains from police repression under Franco.

A new Spanish socialism needed a young and attractive figure completely dissociated from civil war hatreds and the failures of the party under the Second Republic. Gonzalez was an ideal figure for both the party apparatus and the media. But as his stature as a leader grew - he had become secretary-general of the then PSOE, then underground, in 1974 at the age of 32 - the accusations of opportunism died down.

Since taking office his personal prestige has been such that the right-wing opposition, led by Señor Manuel Fraga, the former Franco information minister, has sensed that public opinion would not respond to an attack on him; it has concentrated instead on ministers' allegedly unrealistic policies or inefficiency.

Making connections with public opinion - almost over the heads of the



Señor Gonzalez: navigating the Spanish Ship of State on a difficult course

politicians - is an important aspect of Señor Gonzalez's political personality. He has an undoubtedly populist facet, and admires the late Omar Torrijos of Panama. The oft-quoted friendship with Herr Willy Brandt probably owed more to the former German Chancellor's identification with Felipe as his political heir than Herr Brandt's role as mentor. But especially in the early years, after the Spanish Socialist Party emerged from its clandestine existence in 1977, the influence of the German Social Democrats went very deep.

Indeed a German chancellorial style of governing would best describe the Gonzalez approach in his first year in office. He works with a personal team of about 65 advisers, a creation of the new administration modelled initially on the chancellor's office in Bonn.

As they waited for the centre democrat coalition to collapse, socialist leaders were appalled by the inability of prime minister Calvo Sotelo to control the administration, and by the handful of ill-prepared cronies with whom his predecessor Suarez struggled to run the country.

The team of advisers have succeeded

in providing expert information which is used by Gonzalez for a very active and detailed running of government and cabinet meetings.

In the selection of the team this has been a Gonzalez government right from the start. In the crucial field of economic policy, Gonzalez put in Señor Miguel Boyer, a 44-year-old professional economist and top-level bureaucrat as "superminister" grouping three portfolios. Señor Boyer is a convinced social democrat who once "tutored" Gonzalez, and who had introduced the future premier to Madrid's key banking and business circles.

Gonzalez's performance is unimaginable without Guerra, a workman's son from Seville, and the two men have what must be an almost unique political friendship. They met as students in Seville university in the 50s when Gonzalez, educated by Catholic priests and knowing of socialism only what a group of republican prisoners of war had told him, hesitated between left-wing Catholicism and socialism.

Gonzalez has enjoyed the good fortune of the loyalty of Guerra, whose

stature in the Socialist Party, organizational ability and capacity for work equal to that of the prime ministers could easily fit him to challenge Gonzalez. This loyalty is one of the basic reasons for the Gonzalez administration's unit, which contrasts with the chaotic jockeying for position which went on almost continuously under the Centre Democrats.

Cabinet ministers are now proud of this unity. They agreed to sack General Soteras, who publicly justified the 1981 coup bid, within one hour - giving Spaniards the sense they strongly need of a government which really governs. Except over Spain's NATO membership Guerra has not, as many had expected, publicly adopted more radical attitudes, confining himself to pushing ideas inside the government team.

Petanca, a French-style bowling game is Gonzalez's only known relaxation and he once regretted that he started as a politician early in life leaving a paucity of "inner biography" as he put it. Like many politicians his facility for contacts with a large number of people contrasts with the small

number of friends, among them Guerra.

The peculiar circumstances of the rebirth of Spain's Socialist Party during the last decade of the Franco regime - with a nucleus in Seville with Guerra, another in Madrid, and a third in the Basque country - help to explain Gonzalez. As one long-standing militant from those days recalled: "There was no time for hobbies, you felt the task, which risked repression and the safety of colleagues was too important to say - 'I am sorry, I cannot do that, I am asking my fiancée this evening to the cinema'. We all worked very hard in those days: job and party and nothing else."

The prime minister works out of a small palace in the Moncloa complex, on the northern outskirts of the capital. It was originally built by the Franco regime to receive foreign ministers but was subsequently allocated to the agriculture ministry - hence its nickname "Palace of the selected seeds". With Gonzalez, and far away from the ministries on the other side of Madrid, are the prime minister's secretariat, the team of advisers, and Señor Guerra's office. Gonzalez lives with his wife and three children in another part in the complex, insisting on a separation of home and office. He arrives in the office at 9am, often lunches with a minister or with Guerra, tries to go home between 9 and 10.

He keeps some connection with a few old friends in Seville, largely through his sister and businessman brother-in-law, but during his first months in office the work has not left him much time for anything outside the Moncloa palace.

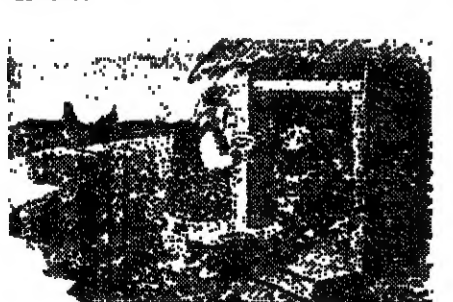
Carmen, his wife, an adult education teacher and doctor's daughter, is said to be important in keeping him "in touch" with life outside the official network. Tall, attractive and sporty-looking, she has proved an asset on Gonzalez's trips abroad. After the grim and ageing Franco couple they have emphasized the message broadcast by the entire Gonzalez administration - the cabinet's average age is 41 - that a brighter generation of Spaniards has moved into positions of influence in society.

"In many ways Felipe is not at all characteristically Spanish, let alone Andalusian," a colleague has remarked "for he's a very serious person - and tolerant, not seeking to send in the bill to past adversaries."

Richard Wigg

Taken as Red

The June Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union authorized setting up an Institute of Public Opinion to pull together and expand work that is being done in a number of organizations there, including by the radio and television bureaux. For many years survey research has been conducted but the main measure of Soviet public opinion has been extensive statistical analyses of letters sent to the government, the party and the state-controlled newspapers and television. This may make the Soviet Union less dependent on such self-selecting and inevitably biased means of measuring public opinion, which must be a step forward.



"Would you say Attila is doing an excellent job, a good job, a fair job, or a poor job?"

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research
PUBLIC OPINION

Gender gap

Much is being made in the United States these days of the so-called "gender gap". Apparently while 57 per cent of adult men in the US approved of President Reagan's performance in a survey carried out last year, only 39 per cent of women did. In Australia, the Labour Party's private polls suggested that the large swing of support to Bob Hawke among women, and most dramatically young women, was decisive in his victory.

The gender gap has been a feature of British politics for many years, with considerably more women inclined to vote Conservative than men. At the time of the February 1974 general election, the Conservative bias among women was 7 per cent, as it was in October 1974. Interestingly, it narrowed to 4 per cent in both May 1979 and June 1983. About half of the gender gap in Britain is accounted for by age, what sociologists would describe as "cohort bias". In plain words this means that there is a tendency to become more conservative as one grows older, and to a substantial degree women live longer than men. There is also a tendency for older people to turn out to vote on election day, thus compounding the effect.

Only twice over the last 15 years have more men said they would vote Conservative than women. The first was a year ago in May, at the time of the Falklands war. The other time was last December, at the first big flare of publicity surrounding the women's peace demonstrations at Greenham Common.

Zap factor

In the current issue of *Survey* from the Market Research Society, Mike Kirkham of Audits of Great Britain describes the way TV audience polls are trying to cope with the proliferation of sets (34 per cent of households currently own more than one TV set), services (Channel 4 and breakfast TV), video recording (21 per cent of British households reportedly have video recorders) and the coming of cable. It does not mention something that is striking fear in the hearts of advertisers and advertising agencies. The practice is known in the US as "zapping". Apparently people who have remote control devices are substantially more likely either to switch over to another channel when ads come on or to stare the

Gallup's win

In 1936 a *Literary Digest* straw vote of more than two million people confidently forecast a landslide victory for the Republican presidential nominee Alf Landon. Franklin Roosevelt won an overwhelming victory on election day, as a young pollster named George Gallup predicted. Further, Gallup described in a pre-election report why the *Literary Digest* results were not truly reflective of a cross-section of voters.

The story comes from a book published today entitled *Political Opinion Polling: An International Review*. A compendium of contributions by senior pollsters in ten countries, the book chronicles the first faltering steps of polling in the US and France in the 1930s, Britain and Germany in the 1940s and Ireland in the 1970s. The book brings objective evidence to the practice of politics and the art of political journalists and is published by Macmillan, at £25.

Design launch

Michael Peters and Partners, Britain's best known design firm, has just been launched on the United Securities Market. A survey by MORI in September among marketing directors of major advertisers, creative and marketing directors of major advertising agencies, public relations directors of large companies and partners in City firms asked: "How important is the role of design in industry nowadays?" Eighty-four per cent said "very important" and 14 per cent fairly important. Only 1 per cent said "not very important" (and 1 per cent said "don't know"). Not one of the more than 200 respondents said that design was "not at all important". However, only 9 per cent of the sample rated the performance of the Design Council as "very good": 23 per cent of the sample didn't know enough about it to rate it. Only 24 per cent were aware of the Government incentive scheme Design for Profit, yet these are the people who are responsible for the commissioning, executing and controlling much of British design.

All happy

According to a pan-European attitude survey carried out for the EEC last year and just published, British young people are a relatively happy lot. Thirty-six per cent of them are "very satisfied" with their lives, compared with the average score of 24 per cent on that answer for youths of all EEC countries. British youths, aged 15 to 24, think they are better off than their EEC counterparts in specific areas: more of them responded favourably about their relationships with their parents (9 per cent more), friends (12 per cent), romantic relationships (7 per cent), personal prospects (12 per cent), and housing (9 per cent). Only 13 per cent of British young people say they are not satisfied with their lives, compared with 21 per cent of French, 29 per cent of Italian, and 35 per cent Greek youths.

Robert Worcester

The author is chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork dates and sample sizes are reported in British Public Opinion Newsletter, published by the firm.

moreover... Miles Kingston

Play it again, Alvin

New Orleans

"I see Count Basie is coming to town next week," says Alvin Alcorn. "I know the Count from way back. I knew him before he led his own band."

Basie has been leading a band since about 1935, so that's quite a boast. Alvin Alcorn doesn't look old enough to have been playing trumpet since 1939 but he has; as New Orleans old-timers go, he's a young old-timer. He's small and dark and wears thick specs that don't hide mischievous eyes.

"Of course, Count is in a wheelchair now, and plays very sparingly. Leads in numbers, leads out numbers and shouts 'One more time' in *April in Paris*, and that's about it. Jerry Adams here, he's our oldest member. Jerry, how about you get a wheelchair too? Maybe have a wheelchair battle with Cottat next week, eh?"

Jerry Adams, laughing uproariously, fans his stubby fingers across his double bass as if they were as light as feathers. Jerry has been playing bass in New Orleans for close on a half-century. Thirty-five years ago he gave Clarence Ford, clarinetist and third and last member of the group, his first job. These guys have been playing at least 140 years between them and they are beyond a doubt the best group I have heard in New Orleans. They play every day from 4 to 7pm in the lobby of the Marriott Hotel. A strange place to find them? Alcorn doesn't see why.

"Well, you won't find me playing down Bourbon Street any time. You won't find anyone good playing down there," says Alcorn. "All the bar owners and club managers think they know best and tell the bands to play tourist music, you know, fast all the time with a back beat. Got a request?"

Anything but "Basin Street", anything but "The Saints". I name "Fine and Dandy" for no good reason. I haven't thought about it for 20 years. They go straight into it, Clarence Ford playing long supply lines on the clarinet, Alcorn's trumpet so far behind the beat you wonder if he'll ever get back and Adams' bass dancing easily along. Some of the crowd at the lobby cocktail bar listen, some don't even know the music is there. When a pretty waitress passes by, Ford blows a dirty note on the clarinet and winks.

has no very fond memories of those days. One night stands, hotels, base fatigue and not much money. Not much chance to make himself heard either, which may be why he has gone to the other extreme and reaped into a trio, with no piano, drums or guitar.

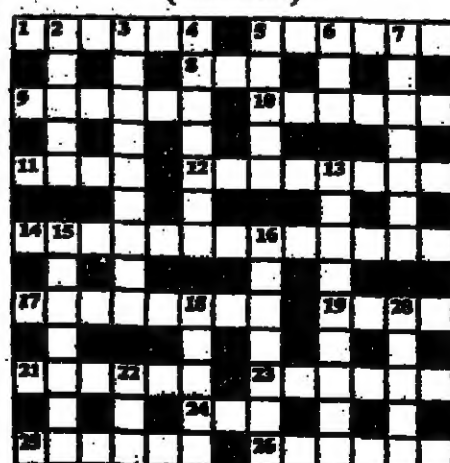
"Don't need them. I can hear them all in my head. Funny thing is, when I play with drums now they sound too loud. I have been playing with this trio here at the Marriott for six years and I really like it - we play for the ones that listen, and the ones that don't listen, that doesn't bother me. Got any more requests?"

"Some of these days?"

"OK," says Jerry. "We only played it three times already today. One more won't hurt any. And after that, seeing as you play bass, you can sit in for a couple of numbers."

And I do, scared to death, and I survive the experience, and Alvin Alcorn says to be sure to carry his compliments to his old friends Chris Barber and Acker Bilk, and to come back to the Marriott next time I'm in Louisiana.

"Sure you'll be back in Louisiana. Everyone comes back to Louisiana."

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 186)

- ACROSS
1 Cleaner (6)
5 Transient (6)
8 Temporarily (6)
9 Alphabet (1,1,1,1)
10 Resigned expression (2,2,2)
11 Hurt feelings (6)
12 In this manner (4)
13 Confidential (4,4)
14 Opportunity seekers (6,7)
17 Secret place (4,4)
19 Center rim (4)
21 Visible (6)
23 Protestant cleric's gown (6)
24 Lyric poem (3)
25 Wood spinner (6)
26 Enthusiastic (6)
- DOWN
2 Tiptop (4)
3 Wrasse (7)
4 Gaidoume (9)
6 Supper (17)
7 Joy (11)
8 Skinked (24)
9 Hefagan (25)
10 Jade (26)
11 Sponge (27)
12 Yander (28)
13 Tax (2)
14 Purgatory (3)
15 Flame (4)
16 Whirl (5)
18 Gutter (11)
19 Youth (13)
20 Knife (21)
22 Nanny (22)
23 Dear (23)

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BBC
PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS

Rows, groans and flattery from the heroes of the novel

Turgenev's Letters

Selected, edited and translated by A. V. Knowles (Athlone Press, £16)

The Collected Letters of Joseph Conrad

Vol 1: 1861-1897, edited by Frederick R. Karl and Laurence Davies (Cambridge, £19.50)

Marcel Proust

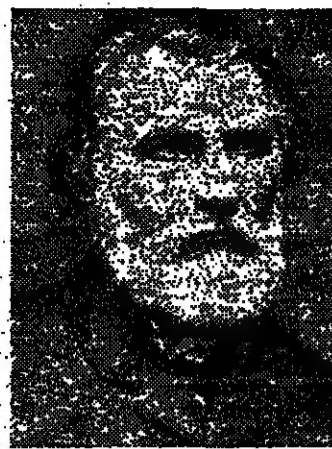
Selected Letters, 1880-1903 (Collins, £15.95)

Not all the best letters are by professional imaginative writers. A case could be made for awarding a special prize for dullness to the letters of Walter Pater, which are of two equally tedious kinds: either "my sisters and I would be most grateful if you could dine with us at Bradmore Road on Thursday January 12th" or "Dear Miss Cratchett, I am most grateful for the delightful present of your 'Nymphs in Flight' which has just arrived and which I greatly look forward to reading". But most good letters are, writers know how the thing is done and their profession keeps them mentally occupied with private life. What is more their letters are interesting, as those of

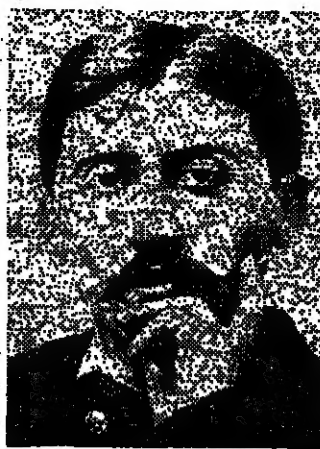
politicians may be, since they help to explain other things we are interested in, their works. These three books are more of less comparable in being the letters of three great heroes of the novel at its finest, well contained between the chronological extremes of Balzac and Thomas Mann. Turgenev's are much the best, but he has the advantage here of having a careful selection of 250 presented from a total of more than six thousand. A. V. Knowles puts in some items for merely representative purposes, to reveal Turgenev as an absentee landowner or as author dealing with publishers and editors. But for the most part he is in full human form and a marvellous success it achieves.

The Conrad collection is entirely unselective. Everything available is there and a measure of superfluous bulk results from the fact of having translations of all the letters he wrote in French printed with the same spaciousness as their originals. The Proust is a selection again, one of the same size as Turgenev's but taking him only to the age of thirty-two, with nineteen years of life still ahead of him. Presumably another volume of the same size will be needed to finish the job.

There are some extraneous factors to enhance the interest



Turgenev (left), Proust (centre) and Conrad



of Turgenev's letters. The fact of exile, in France, then Germany, then France again, shuffling along in the train of Mme Viardot, driven by the vicissitudes of her musical career and her husband's politics, meant that he had to rely on letters for most of his contact with people in Russia. As a fairly rich man he was not so desperate as Conrad to dig a few sovereigns out of creatures like T. Fisher Unwin, Conrad's unspeakably frightful first publisher.

Above all there is the fact of the supreme interest of the

literary environment in Russia of which Turgenev, even from a distance, was a part. He was involved in blazing rows with three humatics of genius: Tolstoy, Dostoevsky (religious maniacs) and Goncharov (pessimist). He responded with dignity to their insane affronts, magnanimously exerting himself meanwhile to get their work known abroad. He did allow himself a few sharp critical comments on the more God-like of Tolstoy's pretensions, rightly comparing him early on, to Rousseau. His non-Russian correspondents are equally

distinguished; Flaubert most of all, but also Henry James, who, with uncharacteristic stupidity, did not think much of him as a writer.

The English reader may get more out of Turgenev's splendid formulas for signing-off than is really there: "I firmly press your hand" or, to a man, "I send a tender kiss for your lips". But the general shape, the emotional opulence, of his personality is conveyed irresistibly. Exasperatingly indecisive, he was endlessly thoughtful and imaginatively generous. A fine essay of his is, very properly, on

'Glamet i Don Kikhot' (to present those great literary personages in Russian dress). He is an excellent observer of public events, supplying a powerful account of the events in Paris of May 15th 1848. Above all he is a story-teller.

Conrad's letters, those of his first forty years at least, make a less engrossing impact. They emphasise his fastidious sense of honour and through the absence of those little discrepancies between one letter and another so common to collections of this kind, his right to that fastidiousness. The political storms and family tragedies of his early years left him with an intense sensitivity, not only to afflictions of the soul - principally the difficulties of writing and the possibility of failure as a writer - but also of the body, souvenirs of his eastern voyages. There is almost as much sickroom groaning and ululation here as there is in Proust.

There is comparatively little from his early years. As his editors remark, "Poland has not been the ideal location for family archives". Nor was the British Merchant Marine. He wrote much in French, but by 1885 writes from Singapore in good English. There is a long, somewhat boneless, soulful exchange with an older female

cousin. Once he is settled as a writer, however narrow the ledge, literary matters prevail: royalties, proof corrections, serial rights, reviews, gift copies and, rather more interestingly, explanations of what he was up to and aiming at in his earlier books.

Nowhere, however profound his courtesies to friendly reviewers, does he descend to the depths of flattery plumed by Proust, whose first communications with Anatole France and the Comte de Montesquieu should not be read by the squeamish without health salts or brandy within easy reach. Much of his correspondence is simply tiresome: wordy frivolity with various women, camp chatter with young men friends. But, writing as the son of a Jewish mother, he responds admirably to an anti-Semitic performance by de Montesquieu, a prelude to his stanch behaviour in the Dreyfus affair. At the end there is a long letter, opposing with great and highly intelligent thoroughness the legal persecution of the religious orders in France - he says he wants all Frenchmen not to be alike but to be able to like each other - which compares favourably with the *Morning Post* political effusions of Conrad.

Anthony Quinton

Arrogant champion of the narrow thrust in the north

Monty

Master of the Battlefield, 1942-44

By Nigel Hamilton

(Hamish Hamilton, £12.95)

Montgomery in Europe, 1943-1945

Success or Failure?

By Richard Lamb

(Buckley & Enright, £11.95)

The Dutch historian Professor Geyl wrote a much-admired book, *Napoleon: For and Against*. From time to time we are also for or against Marlborough, and Grant, and Kitchener, and Foch, and Haig. It is not surprising, therefore, that after a mere forty years Montgomery should still be a perennially controversial figure. Indeed, he is like some piece of highly radio-active material: anyone entering his field is bound to receive an intensely positive or negative charge. There is no place for neutrinos within Montgomery's ambit. Mr Hamilton and Mr Lamb are laboratory specimens of this polarisation.

As an official biographer, with access to the private papers (including those diaries about which Monty used to be so coy and utilising as Lord Reith about his) and as a friend to whom his subject showed much kindness Mr Hamilton is naturally positive. He writes with passion, and the sad fact is that it is a passion which too often sweeps him away. The many merits of this, as of his first volume, are shrouded by the fact that at 860 pages it is disproportionately long. 'Never become a bore' is a good principle for a biographer. Mr Hamilton's habit of printing in full contemporary documents which could have been summarised, or reproduced in an appendix, or referred to under a file number, certainly does not add to the gaiety of nations.

For somebody who was only born in the year of Normandy he has, nevertheless, acquired a general grasp and *fingerspitzengefühl* of how military operations are conducted at the highest level which undeniably achieve their main purpose - to lay

Montgomery before us, in thought and action. That lavish use of diaries and documents has at least enabled him to demonstrate why Montgomery did what, in a manner which has not been surpassed by the large literature of the last four decades. Few of his generation who have set themselves up as chroniclers of the Second World War seem so at home.

A particular merit is the fact that, though his stance is inevitably defensive, he has no compunction about displaying Montgomery's limitations, whether in terms of personality traits or of generalship, as well as his manifest virtues. Nobody who navigates these hundreds of pages can be left in doubt - from his letters, his diaries, his behaviour towards individuals - that he was all that we have been led to believe, arrogant, vain, intolerant, insensitive. Nobody who reads Mr Hamilton's account of the Sicilian campaign, or of much that occurred in Italy, will be left in doubt that the conduct of affairs was inept. None will disagree that huge flaws become visible when we examine, say, the record of Antwerp and Arnhem.

Since it is to just such flaws, and others exposed by Mr Hamilton, that Mr Lamb devotes his clinical attention, it is worth pausing to ask whether the publication of an official biography distinguished, at least in part, for its objective frankness does not provide us with an opportunity to cry "Enough is enough." For so many years now the opposing factions have issued their books, fighting backwards and forwards over the old battle-grounds. Yet when we consider the matter we find that in regard to large parts of Montgomery's generalship even those, like myself, who rate him in the highest class readily admit to many failings. Why cannot defendants and critics jointly declare, like Mrs Thatcher recently, that we have established common ground, shake hands over Sicily and similar areas of agreement, and concentrate on the truly disputable territory?

Among the generals enconced on that territory are Alexander and Eisenhower - Alexander whom Churchill

referred, Alanbrooke did not admire, and Mr Hamilton, taking his tone from references in Montgomery's diary, handles fiercely. It is ironic that one of the criticisms laid against Montgomery by Mr Lamb (and many of his defenders) is his disastrous relationship with the Americans, whereas Alexander, whom Eisenhower wanted in place of Montgomery, should be denigrated. Not a battle commander, his qualities were therefore less dramatically visible, but one cannot help feeling that they should have been probed more delicately.

Certainly this is true of Eisenhower. Neither Montgomery nor Alanbrooke understood or respected him, and the full depth of that misunderstanding and contempt is boldly revealed by Mr Hamilton in his quotations from the diaries and letters. The question is whether their contemporary view of a man whose stature seems to grow over the years was correct - whether the fact, which we now mainly accept, that nobody else could have done the job of Supreme Commander does not say things as important as the fact that only Montgomery could have handled Normandy.

Mr Lamb, who brings his guns into action all along the line, naturally devotes much space to the greatest of all the controversies, that in which Montgomery found Eisenhower standing "so loathly opposite to his full purpose": the issue of the "narrow thrust" in the north "into Germany which Montgomery yearned to command. All Montgomery's frustrated bitterness and contempt of Ike are revealed by Mr Hamilton from his papers: most of the arguments to demonstrate, rightly, that Montgomery made a gross miscalculation are supplied by Mr Lamb. His case would be more interesting if he had paused to cast a cold eye over, not Eisenhower, but the subordinate American generals - Bradley, Patton. And after considering in detail their true military abilities tried to understand Montgomery's feelings at being supplanted by his professional inferiors. But perhaps such detachment is only within the scope of a neutron.

Ronald Lewin

Lifestyle and the ivory tower

The Style of the Century, 1900-1980

By Bevis Hillier

(The Herbert Press, £12.50)

Bevis Hillier is our foremost expert on what he (and we) can only, with a slight grimace and occasional apologetic quotation marks, call "lifestyle" - twentieth-century lifestyle specifically. It is not exactly sociology, not exactly art history, not exactly small-scale industrial archaeology, but somewhere in the middle. Its visible signs can best be described by another word, "style". And its watchwords are nostalgia and camp.

Or in the hands of a hundred less perceptive and scholarly commentators they would be. As we already know from *Austerity/Binge*, his pioneering study of the decorative arts in



Mick Jagger in a 1979 picture by Bob Conford

the Forties and Fifties, Mr Hillier is made of sterner stuff. In his new book he applies the method of *Austerity/Binge* to the century so far, and we can guess what we are in for from a quick glance at the jacket, which features a resplendent Forties jumbo (convexed, we are told, from 75 to 45), a Tiffany lamp, a Marilyn Monroe t-shirt and a superrealistic model displaying an implacably moulded and waved hair-style of 1937.

All of which might qualify as unconsidered trifles (even, up to surprisingly recently, the Tiffany lamp) until Mr Hillier turned his attention to them. He is interested in the function of these things. But he is also interested in seeing them without condescension, observing their stylistic characteristics, and relating popular, uneducated taste to what was going on in fine art and high fashion at the same time.

We all know that with the advent of Pop Art any transmission of ideas ceased to be just one way. But Mr Hillier shows us that it never was entirely like that: the unsophisticated arts of the twentieth century do not merely steal notions from their creative superiors, but lead an unsuspected life of their own. And this impinged willy-nilly on even the loftiest artists, who could hardly, even if they would, have dwelt exclusively in an ivory tower.

John Russell Taylor

Fiction Love, death and the mirror

1934

By Alberto Moravia

(Secker & Warburg, £8.50)

Sebastian

By Lawrence Durrell

(Faber, £7.50)

The tug of love linked to death lies deep in the soul of German Romanticism. And Moravia's choice of the title-date suggests a political resonance beyond the central erotic tension that compels the narrator to pursue the (deeply) obscure object of his desire. But Moravia has deliberately abandoned the detailed local solidity of novels (like *The Conformist*) set in a similar period.

From the moment Moravia's narrator, begins to consider Durrell's echoing of *Melencolia*, and asks himself whether it is possible to live in despair without desiring death, he meets the eyes of a young German beauty who appears not only to read his mind but also to share his desires. Coincidence abounds.

Moravia's narrator communicates with looks and books; but though his beloved Beate seems willing, and her husband appears to connive at their relationship, the encounter is continually postponed. Moreover, he does not succeed in pinning out Beate's true intentions before she and her

husband precipitately leave the hotel, to be replaced by Beate's twin sister, Trude, and her Aunt.

Trude is everything that Beate is not: that is to say she is vulgar, healthy, lecherous, athletic and an uncritical supporter of Hitler. In the grip of his obsession with Beate, the narrator is easily persuaded to begin making love to her.

An additional erotic involvement, crosses the story of the two sisters: an ageing Russian woman has a surprisingly red and vigorous tongue which also arouses him. Her story connects the developing threat of Nazi violence with the terrorism against the Tsar which led to the assassination of Plehve.

At first sight only an exotic strand in the book, her story offers an enigmatic insight into Moravia's own involvement. The woman describes herself as "already dead", and can even put a date on her death. In her account, we begin to perceive deeper reality in the death of the spirit than in any erotic game; and as she describes her lover's political treachery and political idealism as alternate and equally true states of being, which he must have confronted every day in the mirror, we begin to understand the relevance of doubles to the context of the time.

If you first read *The Alexandrian Quartet* with all the fervour of adolescence, as I did, teased

along by the promise of illicit knowledge, you will find this new book from his latest series at once less alluring and more perplexing. At the heart of the *Quartet* lay a complex understanding of religious and political factions in the Middle East. At the heart of this sequence we have a gothic sex which has a wan hope of reversing the second law of thermodynamics by the supreme commitment of an elite group prepared to renounce love, and accept voluntary death whenever called upon to do so.

Seen even in spiritual terms, in the context of a world which is just post-war, and has so recently learnt of mass murders of many innocents, it is hard to believe the deaths of any group of human beings, however noble and pure they might be, could make much additional impact.

Nevertheless, the phrasing is as fresh and occasionally splendid as it ever was. And the trial of the offending Assad, for falling in love, has the authentic Durrell spookiness which so often goes along with his eroticism. That nothing happens as a result of that trial has a certain comic appropriateness. *Sebastian* takes its own hand in the game; and the letter from the central authority has been mislaid.

Elaine Feinstein

Poetry Quiet, crisp detachment

Fleur Adcock, born in New Zealand, has lived and worked in England for the last twenty years. Her verse is quiet, crisp, reasonable, and compact. If it lacks excitement - and it does - then I can readily imagine her claiming that as a virtue. It does not lack feeling and intelligence. The work in her *Selected Poems* (Oxford University Press, £7.95) presents a record of solid achievement, and it is good to note a certain progress underlying it. On the technical level this could be described as a movement away from strict classical forms in search of something that will approximate to the twists and turns of common speech. This development seems mostly inspired by the poet's awareness that she now has, quite simply, more to say than when she began, so that it is no accident that the newer work admits a greater complexity both of thought and feeling. The overriding tone is thoroughly anti-romantic.

Against *Coupling* does not find a place in *The Faber Book of Love Poems*, edited with an introduction by Geoffrey Grigson (Faber paperback, £3.50), but not many moderns do. All the same, this is a fine anthology, rich in unexpected things as well as a whole range of predictable delights from Petrarch to Robert Graves, and it is nice to see Grigson insisting in his introduction that when Sidney wrote "Leave me, O love, which reaches but to dust" he meant it - in other words, that good love poems have not been written to imaginary mistresses. There is one poem which I always look for, as a test or touchstone, in anthologies of this kind: it is by Drayton, and Grigson includes it, and I will quote the opening lines as a sort of answer to Fleur Adcock, or at least an antidote to her irony:

So well I love thee, as without thee I
Love nothing: if I might choose,
I'd rather die
Than be one day debar'd thy company.
Since beasts, and plants do grow,
And live and move,
Beasts are those men, that such a life approve:
He only lives, that deadly is in love.

No such passion disturbs the surface (or the depths) of Paul Muldoon's new collection *Quoof* (Faber paperback, £4), but then this is a book in which the pleasures are largely a matter of verbal sophistication, of a private nature (its title, for instance, turns out to be his "family word" for a hot water bottle). Muldoon has been highly praised, and he is certainly talented, but at present he seems content to use his talents working over material already better used by others - there is a long poem here "loosely based on the Tricker cycle of the Winniebagoo Indians", which is surely Ted Hughes' country?

The two hundred pieces in Alan Brownjohn's *Collected Poems 1952-83* (Secker & Warburg, £8.95) have a distinctive personal voice all right, but they are, for the most part, very clever, deliberately level. The trouble is that one never quite hears that voice saying anything to explain why his perceptions are being presented in the form of poetry. In a word, Brownjohn lacks inspiration. But, making allowances for that, there is an agreeable pleasure to be had from this book.

Robert Nye

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People

Essays and Poems
Edited by Susan Hill
(Chatto & Windus, £8.95)

This handsome volume, dust-jacketed with an R. B. Kitaj detail, is the sequel to Ronald Blyth's *Places*, published by Oxford in 1981. *People* is simply a collection of pieces by well known, mostly literary figures, about some personal alive or dead, famous or unknown, of their own choosing. In a sense it is an up-market version of "The Most Unforgettable Character I Ever Met", and some of the memoirs have moments of clumping bathos: Paul Theroux on V. S. Naipaul, for example -

A dog started at us one night as we were out walking. Naipaul said "What that dog wants is a good kick."

Query: what does this tell us about Naipaul? About Theroux? About the dog?

Other pieces go blithely (indeed, blithely) over the top into excesses of sentimental archedness - we hear perhaps of single out Elizabeth Longford on Benjamin - and others manage to convey almost nothing remarkable about their subjects: what did Edward Blisken see in J. R. L. Anderson? There is an extremely sedate and buttoned-up piece on John Stewart Collis by Richard Ingrams, and Anderson Waugh is almost as sober in his account of Douglas Woodruff. John Carey contributes a fine reminiscence of childhood in *Mr Perry*, and Susan Hill's own piece on her daughter Jessica, a wonderfully true account of the experience of parenthood, is by

far the most memorable thing in the book.

If one were to break the subjects of these pieces down into categories, by far the largest would be of writers and journalists - not surprising with so many contributing - and then would come school-teachers and close family. I noticed only one personage appearing more than once, and this was (perhaps not surprisingly) Raymond Mortimer. Of the contributors it should be remarked that one is dead - Sir Frederick Treves, the surgeon, who died (pace Miss Hill) exactly 60, not 50 years ago, but whose piece, like all the rest, published for the first time here, *People* is an amusing and eminently readable book.

Nigel Andrew

John Russell Taylor



DICK FRANCIS
THE DANGER
a winner all the way
57-95 MICHAEL JOSEPH

JUST OUT
AND ALREADY
A RUNAWAY
BESTSELLER

THE NEW

QUARTET

SEBASTIAN

1934

ALBERTO MORAVIA

SEBASTIAN

BY LAWRENCE DURRELL

LEN DEIGHTON BERLIN GAME

LEN DEIGHTON BERLIN GAME

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JULIAN STIMONS, SUNDAY TIMES

'Virtuoso top level performance.'

MATTHEW GOODY, THE GUARDIAN

'Rich in splendidly telling phrases and pointedly sharp descriptions, but it is not these one-liners that put it so high. It is the sheer consistent rightness page after page after page... One lays down the book exclaiming, "Oh, brave old world that has such writers in it!"'

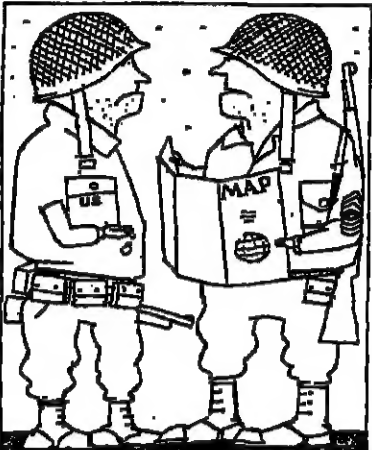
H. R. F. KEATING, THE TIMES
HUTCHINSON
£8.95

THE TIMES DIARY

The host talks

The world of alleged murderers is not one that Brian Masters usually enters. Masters is the author of such sumptuous books as *The Great Hostesses*, *The Dukes* and a biography of Georgina, Duchess of Devonshire. He seems a surprising choice to write a book about Dennis Nilsen. Masters said that when he first read accounts of the Nilsen case, he was completely bewildered. "I don't like being bewildered and my main reason for writing the book was to try to sort out my bewilderment. I didn't want to do anything without Nilsen's consent so I wrote to him in prison. Since then, I've visited him several times and we've got on very well. This won't be an instant quickie paperback. I am treating it as an ordinary biography."

BARRY FANTONI



'If it's Thursday it must be Grenada'

Speaking up

Brian Wenham, BBC Television's director of programmes, in welcoming Lord Tony Pandy - the former George Thomas - to the launching of a new series on the history of Parliament, opened his mouth and put his foot straight in it. "When he was a mere Speaker..." began Mr Wenham. "Mere?" interrupted his lordship, in the pained tones of Edith Evans's Lady Bracknell. "Mere? After you've been Speaker, there's only one way you can go." And the thumb curved down in an elegant arc.

Jumping the gun

A little piece of the history of the Iranian embassy siege in 1980 seems to have been overlooked and it is time to record it. In yet another forthcoming history of the SAS, one of its senior officers lets slip that his men arrived on the scene six hours before Ministry of Defence approval reached the barracks at Hereford. They had been tipped off by a Scotland Yard dog handler who had previously been an NCO in the regiment. You will not read this story in the book, however: it has been deleted at the SAS's request.

War games fun

Boys will be boys, and the 50 reporters conscripted for an army exercise in Hampshire were completely lacking in gravitas. The man from the *Daily Express* wrote "Pravda" on his identity tag while the man from the *Mirror* wrote "Sinn Féin" on his. The man from the *News of the World* didn't make his excuses and leave - he didn't even turn up. Revell at 5 am put the entire company into a state of shock, but luckily for them the plane that was to take them somewhere nasty to be put through their paces became fogbound. Instead they spent the day in an officers' mess propping up the bar - for some a not unfamiliar exercise.

Breathtaking

One does not usually think of the officers of the Metropolitan Police as poetic characters. Yet the brave act of one PC Peter Evans, who saved the life of a wilting goldfish by applying mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, has inspired P District Commander Terry Stiggs to celebrate the event in verse.

Suddenly a gentle wriggle
Made the lady owner sigh,
Sam the fish was back to life,
Cutting water like a knife.

Rope trick

The *Execution Suite* is the chilling title of a novel, completed and in search of a publisher, by Labour MP Robert Kilroy-Silk. The story is metaphorical: the man in the condemned cell is meant to be the Labour Party. Does he die? "There are such things as revivings; you must wait and see," said the author. Today, Enigma publishes another Kilroy-Silk novel. It's described as a political thriller, and sounds easier going.

Mad flurry

The smash-hit musical version of the film, *La Cage aux Folles*, now playing to enthralled New Yorkers, will be transferring to London in a flurry of feathers and rhinestones. The cast is still being chosen, but the frontrunners to play Georges, the world-weary club owner, and Albin, his frantic, drag-artist lover, are Rock Hudson and Danny Kaye. Hudson would play Georges who, with his chequered of flashy chains and brick-coloured make-up, is a long way away from his previous all-American hero roles, such as the dedicated surgeon who saved Jane Wyman's life in the film, *Magnificent Obsession*.

PHS

Havana: Richard Williams watches Castro's TV speech on Grenada

'A battle for the small nations'

In driving rain which had lasted more than 24 hours, crowds of Cubans gathered yesterday to hear speeches applauding and reinforcing Fidel Castro's message on television and radio on Tuesday night in which he described the US invasion of Grenada as "an enormous political error".

Sheltering under umbrellas or with coats over their heads, a particularly large crowd gathered on the steps of the Raul Capero Bonilla pre-university institute in Havana. In the Plaza de la Vitoria, marching students and schoolchildren in uniform red neckerchiefs and white shirts converged with banners and songs. Similar meetings were held all over Cuba.

In the bar of the Havana Riviera Hotel, built during the last years of the Batista era with distinctly pre-revolutionary pastimes in mind, holidaymakers halted their drinking and waiters ceased their ministrations late on Tuesday when Castro began his televised press conference.

Outside, the seafront boulevard was deserted even of its thin flow of Polish saloons, Russian lorries, Czech motor-cycles and vast chromium-encrusted American relics of the 1950s as, in the course of his hour-long speech, Castro described the sequence of events which led to the fighting, reading out the texts of messages which had passed between

the governments of Cuba, the United States and Grenada. Answering questions, Castro placed a heavy emphasis on the British Government's attitude to the US assault, describing its criticisms as "particularly significant" among the international voices raised against President Reagan's decision to invade.

Castro spoke of his decision not to send reinforcements in advance of the invasion, despite the repeated requests of the new Grenadian rulers. Not only would it have been materially impossible, he said, to match the air, land and sea forces of the most powerful nation on earth; it would also have been a useless sacrifice in moral terms after the "gross mistake" committed by the Grenadians in killing Maurice Bishop, whom he described as "an intelligent person, not an extremist, who was leading his country to great achievements".

Castro also gave precise details of the Cubans on Grenada at the time of the attack. "There is no secret about this," he said, listing 550 construction workers, "not more than 40" military advisers, and "agricultural technicians" in a total of 700.

"The proof that they were workers," he said, "is in the excellent airport they have built in such a short period - good enough, in fact, for the US planes to land on it even before it is finished." He had

instructed the workers to fight "to the last man" and to "create the conditions for prolonged resistance to occupation" even though they were armed only with rifles and fewer than 300 rounds of ammunition each. These arms, he said, had been allocated to them by Bishop for self-defence.

In a message last Saturday, Castro had told the Cubans in Grenada to adopt and fortify defensive positions, and that their duty was "to die fighting, no matter how difficult and dangerous the conditions may be".

He described how, following Bishop's death, Cuba's relations with the new government had been "cool" but he had hoped that "by a miracle of wisdom and serenity" they might have improved.

On Saturday he had also sent a message to Washington denying any intention to interfere in Grenada's internal affairs, expressing concern for the welfare of the US citizens on the island and suggesting that "it is convenient to keep in touch on this matter so as to avoid violence".

He received no reply, he said, until 8.30am (Cuban time) on Tuesday - one and a half hours after the Americans had landed on Grenada and had already, according to him, begun an assault on Cuban positions.

The US message announced the intention "to respond to the request for intervention", offered safe

passage for the Cubans "when conditions permit" and requested the avoidance of steps that might exacerbate the situation. It was signed "with the highest and most distinguished consideration".

Castro poured scorn on US claims that the invading military contained forces from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and of Jamaica and Barbados - "they have no forces to invade Grenada," he said.

At 5pm yesterday, after 10 hours of fighting, he had received a message from the US regretting the armed clashes, which had been due to "misunderstanding". At 8.30pm he replied: "We did our best to prevent the intervention, which is totally unjustifiable."

The Cubans, he said, were still holding on with bravery and staunchness in "a battle for the small nations of the world." He added: "Any attempt to continue the fighting tomorrow and gain a military victory will lead to a disastrous moral defeat."

Castro concluded: "Eternal glory to the Cubans who have died and to those still fighting. Patria o muerte. Venceremos." Around the bar there was at first a smattering of applause, then louder and prolonged. As it died, there was satisfied laughter: the Cubans clearly felt that Castro had put up an expected performance, projecting beliefs they share.

New York: Trevor Fishlock on a new assault on President Reagan's foreign policy

'Shocking ignorance of past experience'

In a sustained criticism of US foreign policy, Mr George Ball, Under-Secretary of State for five years in the 1960s, has accused President Reagan and his advisers of narrow-minded and ill-educated responses to events overseas and of having learnt nothing from history.

He accused the Administration of allowing the country to be sucked into damaging and dangerous political morasses, such as Lebanon, with no clear idea of what it is trying to do. He accused Mr Reagan of "impulsive heroics" and of seeking to oversimplify every foreign problem as an East-West conflict.

"I can think of nothing more dangerous and irresponsible than to try to force every local conflict into an East-West mould. If we seek war

with Russia, that is one way to achieve it."

Mr Ball's strictures crystallize the growing anxiety felt by many Americans about the weekend massacres in Beirut and the invasion of Grenada.

"We have become a nation unfamiliar with, and almost disdainful of, its own past," Mr Ball told foreign journalists in New York. "We confer positions of high responsibility on individuals who have not merely had no experience, but who tend to oversimplify history without having read it."

"Were our institutional memory not so enfeebled, our leaders would recognize that doctrine is no substitute for the wisdom yielded by experience. In the past few years we have made many wrong decisions

out of shocking ignorance of past experience."

Mr Ball said that had the Reagan administration learnt history's lessons, it would not be trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. Previous attempts to overthrow Latin American governments had usually left the people worse off.

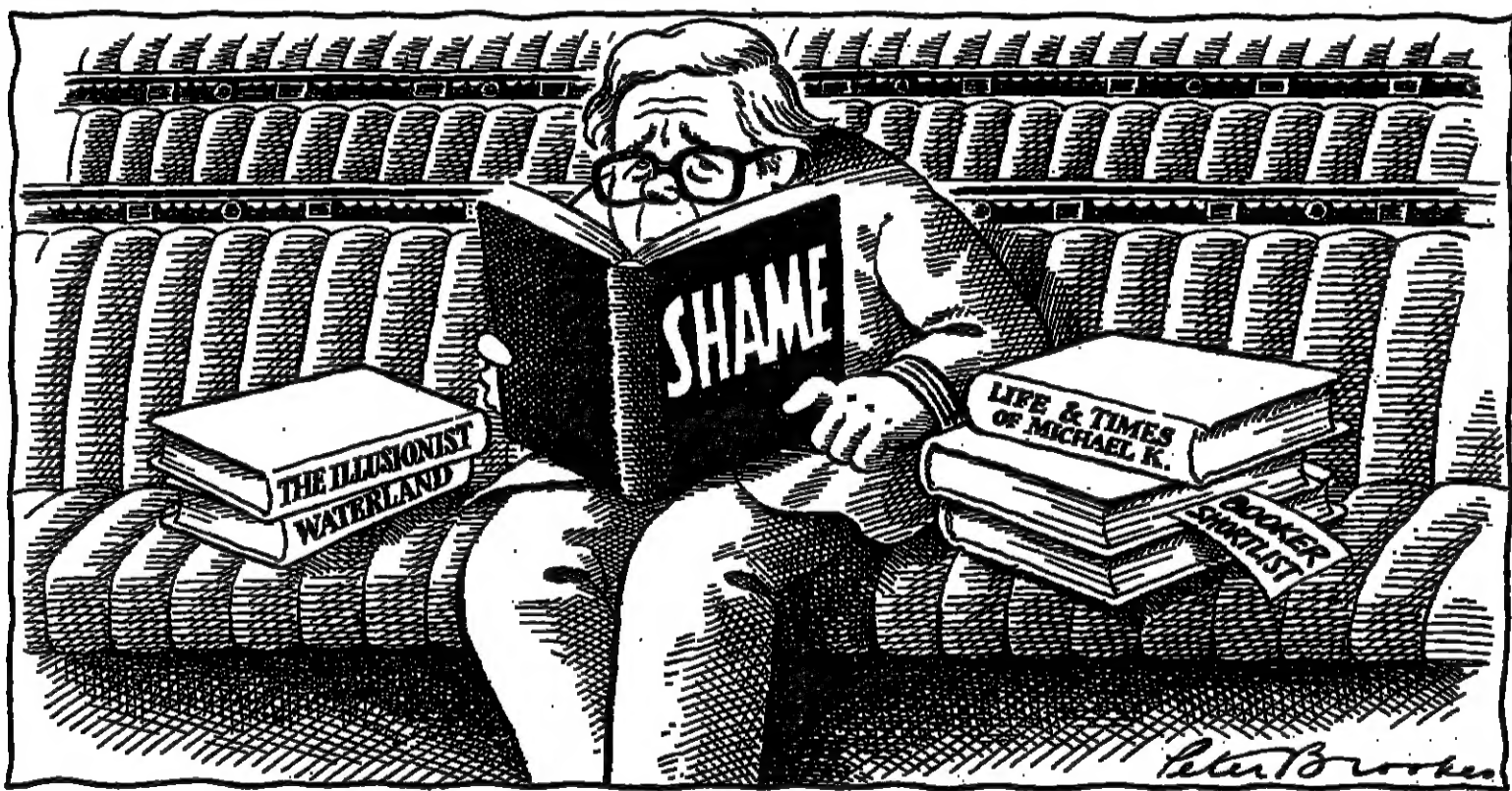
In 1927, he said, President Coolidge sent marines to save Nicaragua from bolshevism imported from Mexico, the bogymen of the time. The result was the Somoza dictatorship which tyrannized the people for 43 years.

In 1954, the CIA despatched the Guatemalan government, leaving a legacy of brutal right-wing regimes. In 1961, the failure of the ignominious Bay of Pigs operation strengthened Castro's hold on Cuba.

"None of our crude interventions has brought our Latin American neighbours the blessings of democracy. We have simply secured the iron hold of squalid dictatorships."

"A great power should think hard before deploying forces anywhere in the world; but once it makes the mistake of committing them in an untenable situation it should never be deterred from cutting its losses by exaggerated concern for symbols such as prestige and credibility."

Lebanon is far more dangerous than Vietnam. Not only does it lie within short distance of the Soviet Union, but 7,000 Soviet troops are within 50 miles of our marines. The Administration has only a vague concept of what the marines are supposed to do. The stakes are distressingly high."



Writers of the land, unite

In a speech last night at the Booker Prize award ceremony, the novelist and short story writer Fay Weldon bitterly attacked Britain's publishers for their outmoded attitude to the source of their livelihood



answer back. I am now going to ask some awkward questions. I am going to ask you why you will not negotiate with the writers who wish to negotiate with you?

I will ask you if in your dealing with authors you really are being fair, honourable, and right, or merely getting away with what you can? Whether the "custom and practice" you quote as a reason for this and that, in an industry changed beyond all recognition since these customs and practices arose, can really go on as they are. If you are not careful, you will kill the goose that lays your golden eggs.

I will tell you what the writers dislike. The writer dislikes your paternalism. It is rivalled only, perhaps, by BBC radio, which has a world monopoly in radio plays; but even they are learning. The writer dislikes the way you say: "Aren't you lucky, we're going to publish your book - actually publish your book! What a risk we're taking: how very, very lucky you are, and honoured! Just sign this, please, you don't need an agent. Custom and practice!" It is wearing very thin.

The writer dislikes the rise of the editor. The editor is, of course, very often the writer's best friend. That is

Correction

Harry N. Eccleston, who retired earlier this year as artist-designer at the Bank of England, created the present series of £5 and £10 notes, not Reynolds Stone, as stated in the Diary on October 17.

We wonder why the publishers - apart from one or two magnificent people - did not help us, the writers, to get Public Lending Right. They helped, en masse, in other countries. It was so evidently fair that we should have it.

We find it extraordinary that you demand to lease the copyright of what comes out of our heads, not just while we're living but after we're dead - 50 years after we are dead. Why? There is no sense in it, or justice, only custom and practice. We leave our work in other fields for a period of years - only two years in television - and the proportion of capital to reward invested is higher there than it is in publishing.

Well, reading takes longer than viewing. As things are, a novel which I write when I am 20 can still make money for you when I am 90, when I am getting not a penny. We will give 10 years - 10 years of your business, 10 years of our lives.

I do not want to end this on a sour note. But the Booker Prize is a serious event and a serious occasion, and we must take literature seriously, and put it in its place. I know enough of the temperament and character of most - not all - of the authors here tonight to believe that what I say will find sympathy with them. Writers and publishers inhabit the same world, share the same beliefs, and have the same ambitions - part worldly, part literary. It is important that some real reconciliation between us is accomplished, and soon. Your writers, I can tell you, are in a fair old state of indignation.

The Writers' Guild, which will soon be linking with the Society of Authors and the Theatre Writers' Guild - for these days a writer increasingly is a writer, is writer, is a writer and can move easily among the various media - is anxious to achieve this reconciliation. We hope your Publishers Association will do the same, and may even link, for mutual advantage, with the Bookellers' Association. In the meantime we, the writers, will gladly go on writing novels for you, and even judging them.

Ronald Butt

Will Kinnock keep to the left?

If Mr Neil Kinnock had become deputy to Mr Hattersley in the Labour leadership, the pressures on him to force Labour forward on the road to the left would have been hard to resist. But will they be so irresistible now that he is leader?

The history of Labour leaders is of men who (with one significant exception) rose to influence as spokesmen of the left, and then, faced in power with the unpleasant reality of what the policies of the left would entail, retreated from them (again with a single exception).

The Labour leader who had never been a candidate of the left was Hugh Gaitskell, and his attempt to free his party from socialism (by which I mean steadily increasing state ownership of everything that matters) and to eradicate its tendency to disengage from the Western defence system brought him under constant attack.

Mr Callaghan's short-lived leadership could, perhaps, be cited as another example, but it was bequeathed him in the exceptional circumstances of Sir Harold Wilson's abrupt resignation from office. (Every other Labour leader has been elected when the party was in opposition.)

Other Labour leaders have been chosen either as candidates of the left or when the left was in the ascendant. That was true of Macdonald and Lansbury. It was even true of Attlee, who emerged as leader of the post-1931 Labour rump when moderation was out of fashion. These were the Popular Front years when the question was freshly discussed what special powers a Labour government should take to ensure that it could bring in a socialist state. Though Attlee did not agree with his colleague Stafford Cripps about the possibility of working with communists, there is no reason to think that he dissented much from the ethos of the Left Book Club years.

What is more, Attlee's post-war government was more socialist than any other Labour government since it achieved extensive nationalization, and the state management of collective welfare provisions. It did more to establish the authority of the state than any other government in our history, and in that sense Attlee was a Labour leader who did not retreat much from earlier positions.

But that was not necessary. For one thing, the 1945 government was building on a wholly non-socialist society and would still leave a very large private sector behind it. The grievances of the time, the size of the majority and the fact that the industries taken over were large and basic also made the task easier.

Harold Wilson also came to power with the credentials of a former candidate of the left. He had stood successfully against Gaitskell for the leadership on the grounds that party conference decisions should be respected (in the aftermath of Gaitskell's resistance to his conference defeat over unilateral disarmament) though Wilson was not himself a unilateralist. In his pre-leadership years, Sir Harold's rhetoric for party consumption was solidly in the Benn-Foot-Kinnock tradition.

But as we know, he spent his time

in office fighting off the left on international and national policy. He tried to make Britain a social democratic country fit for people like Roy Jenkins to live in, though in the end the left was too much for him. Even Mr Foot, after years of ranting, tried to leave room in the party for the moderates. So what about the left's latest leader, Mr Neil Kinnock? He too shows signs of nervousness about the galloping horses from the left which have dragged him to office so early in life.

The moderates therefore hope that they have a leader in the old tradition who will use his *bona fides* with the left to make the party dilute its leftist commitments.

In 1945, Attlee replied to Churchill's emphasis on the rights of the individual and the danger of being ordered about by officials with a graphic picture of the time when "employers were free to work little children for 16 hours a day" when women were exploited through sweated labour, and "when people were free to neglect sanitation so that thousands died of preventable diseases." For years, he said, remedies were blocked on the plea of freedom for the individual, and it was "only through the power of the state, given to it by Parliament, that the public has been protected against the greed of ruthless profit-makers and property owners."

What Attlee did not say was that these remedies had been applied in the name of the state, and by non-socialist means. In was not, even in 1945, inevitable that what remained to be done must be done by socialism. There is an essential difference between the duty of the state to lay down rules to secure the basic welfare of all (and to protect the liberty of the poor from that of the rich) and a socialist society in which the state does the job itself (as it needs to do only in such limited areas as defence and the police).

To talk of individual liberty and equality as though each precludes the other, simply because they would do so if pursued to logical absurdity, is foolish. Both concepts are necessary for a free society, and their relationship can be seen in the state's need to regulate free markets, without which markets would not for long remain free.

The case against socialism is not that it seeks the welfare of all but that it does so by giving great power to the state and its officials, who are as corruptible by the richness of power as a millionaire is by material wealth. The petty official with his little brief authority, may find it as hard to pass through the eye of a needle as a magnate. That is the problem of socialism.

Its consequences are seen not only in Marxist countries where the state determines all things, but in those areas of our own society where its rule is insufficiently challenged.

Under socialism, most decisions are taken by small activist groups on the majority's behalf, not by the majority itself collectively or individually. That is why it is unpopular. The curious thing is that Labour leaders themselves in practice have distrusted socialism, feared the state and retreated from the very rhetoric by which they rose. Will Mr Kinnock?

Clifford Longley

Everything you say will be taken in

For a modest outlay, today's Complete Journalist can have in his briefcase or pocket what the office equipment trade calls a micro-cassette recorder, a gadget smaller than a slim paperback that will pick up and store everything the journalist might say, and everything said to him. The better sort switch on only when there is something to record.

I bought my own version of this instrument after an encounter in a pub with a bishop. It was the only place I could find to interview him. He had some interesting things to say, but more to the point, an interesting way of saying them. When I returned to the office and addressed the typewriter, I could easily remember the gist, but found his exact words had been lost from memory.

As I wrote a second-best piece, lacking the distinctive colour of his American turn of phrase, it occurred to me how much easier life would be with a miniature tape-recorder. Having such a thing now, however, has solved one problem only to raise another: is it ethical?

How, for instance, would that American bishop feel if he subsequently discovered I had bugged our entire conversation? Or, had I taken it out and placed it on the bar alongside our half pints, would he have dried up almost completely, choosing his words with the care of a man being interviewed live on the radio?

One recalls the occasion during the election campaign when a local newspaper reporter had talked to Michael Foot's wife and reported her as saying that Foot would retire soon after the election. There was a fuss about whether she had really said it. A micro-cassette recorder surreptitiously switched on in time would have put the matter beyond dispute. But would it have been fair?

There are those who hold that all is fair in love, war, and journalism; they would no doubt argue that a tape-recorder is nothing more than a superior version of the reporter's own memory, giving him the total and exact recall that some blessed individuals already appear to possess. I don't believe most interviewees would see it quite like that. In their shoes, I would feel tricked.

It is not easy to say why, however, without exploring the relationship

between the journalist and the people he deals with. Many aspects of this relationship are left undefined. People make throw-away remarks, and say "Don't quote me". They lean forward and say, "Don't say I told you, but..."

They make confidences and small indiscretions, all gist to the journalist's mill if he knows how to handle them, are not quite the same if they are all on tape. It seems as if the professional relationship has been somehow disturbed by this electronic eavesdropper, even if no one but the journalist will ever hear the tape played through. "Between you, me, and the gate-post" is never quite the same as between you, me, the gate-post, and the miniature tape-recorder in your briefcase.

There appears to be a moral relationship parallel to the professional one whenever a journalist talks to a source, and one which is far more subtle than the need to protect the source's identity. Whatever the nature of this moral relationship, it seems that a tape-recorder necessarily stands outside it, unless deliberately brought in. But to say "I think you ought to know that everything you say is being recorded" is the perfect formula for inducing total reticence.

There are situations where undisclosed recording would seem justifiably. Press conferences present no problems, for even those giving them often tape the whole proceedings. It would not be unfair to record the remarks of an eye-witness of a bank robbery, when only the most casual and temporary professional relationship exists between the journalist and the source; both are, in a sense, anonymous and depersonalized participants, with no moral obligations to each other.

Crooks and connen are perhaps fair game. The tape may be an important part of the evidence against them. Outside these clear categories, however, the times are much harder to draw.

I have a tape-recording of the Archbishop of Canterbury chatting to me made when the temptation to switch on my new gadget on every occasion was almost irresistible. He did not know he was being recorded, but I am sure he will forgive me. He said nothing in particular, in fact most of the sound is of two pairs of footsteps. But was it wrong of me? I am almost inclined to think it was.



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WHEN FRIENDS FALL OUT

The Government emerges battered but not seriously discredited from yesterday's Commons debate on Grenada. There is no reason, on the evidence so far, to doubt the Foreign Secretary's account of the events leading up to the invasion. According to this the British Government were not told of Mr Reagan's decision until Monday evening - that is, until after Sir Geoffrey's statement to the House. Before that an appeal for help from the Caribbean states appears to have gone astray, as did a message from Grenada. Sir Geoffrey is therefore absolved of any suspicion that he lied to the House. On the other hand, as Mr Julian Amery suggested, he was more bland and uninformative than he should have been in view of the amount of information that was available to him at that time on the discussions leading up to the invasion. He was aware that the appeal was on its way, even if it had not arrived. He would have done better to be somewhat more frank with the House.

Was he misled by Washington? According to his own account, the Caribbean appeal eventually reached London on Monday evening. There were then two conversations with President Reagan. In the first, the President said he was giving serious consideration to the appeal. In the second he said he had decided to respond positively. After midnight Mrs Thatcher again reiterated her misgivings. The question, therefore, is whether President Reagan was being frank in the first conversation. In the House yesterday, Sir Geoffrey would not be drawn into saying more than that the consultations were regrettable less than he would have wished.

Thus the picture presented by the Government is of an honest disagreement between two allies, each supported by different states in the Caribbean. Britain made its objections plain and

refused to participate but the United States then proceeded with actions which it deemed necessary for its own security and that of its citizens in the area. There is no disgrace to the British Government in this, and it was absurd of Mr Healey to exploit this issue to accuse Mrs Thatcher of being Mr Reagan's poodle. She put up all the resistance that was feasible in the circumstances, at any rate short of making a public issue of it over the weekend.

It is also wrong to insist that Britain should vote against the United States at the United Nations. Britain's disagreement has been made clear in word and deed. Her aim must now be to reduce the damage to the alliance. Much depends, of course, on the wording of the resolution. There would certainly be no point in supporting a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada. Now that the Americans are there the best hope must be that they succeed in getting a constitutional government elected as soon as possible. Withdrawal would make this more difficult.

Nevertheless, damage has been done to the alliance. This is not to say that the United States was obliged to follow British advice. Any government is first of all responsible for the security of its own people. In principle the United States is perfectly entitled to act on its own if it believes its own security to be threatened, just as a British Government would also ignore American advice if they felt their responsibility to their own people demanded this. The fact that in this case Washington's perception of its interests was, probably wrong does not affect the principle.

However, national security can seldom be treated in total isolation. Disagreements over military action in the nuclear age

can be extremely dangerous. It is therefore not irrelevant to bring in discussion of nuclear weapons in Europe. There are two dangers that could arise from disagreement over their use. One is that the Americans would not fire them even if urged to do so by Europeans for fear of inviting retaliation against the United States. This is one of the reasons for Britain to maintain its own nuclear deterrent. The other danger is that the United States might fire them against the wishes of the host country. As Sir Geoffrey Howe pointed out, this danger is catered for in political agreements that are supposed to preclude such a possibility. So far there is no reason to imagine that political relations could deteriorate to such an extent that these agreements would be ignored, so a dual key system is not strictly necessary on the "Grenada" principle.

Mutual security depends not on specific agreements or dual keys but on achieving a sufficient degree of general agreement on the major issues of the day. Unfortunately - and dangerously - there is now less agreement in the Atlantic alliance than there ought to be. This is not strictly an Atlantic problem. Though Mr Reagan's view of the world is not fully shared in most of Europe, it is also widely contested in the United States, where he gets a low rating in the opinion polls for his handling of foreign affairs. Lack of consensus in the alliance is therefore aggravated by lack of consensus in Washington. The disagreement over Grenada has shown this up. It is probably survivable because Grenada is small and with luck and skill the crisis will not last long - though even this is not certain. But the disagreement must be seen as a warning that efforts to bridge the broader differences in the alliance must be redoubled on both sides of the Atlantic.

KEEP THE DOOR AJAR

Progress towards the idea of open government in Britain has been occurring at the speed of a glacier. It is not surprising. Administrative secrecy is a 730-year old British invention which traces its origins to the Privy Counsellor's oath of confidentiality drafted in 1250, a contemporary of the first English Parliament. It is easy to see how it arose. The horror with which a thirteenth century equivalent of a permanent secretary, a clerical bureaucrat at the court of King Henry III, greeted the first MPs can be imagined - all those impertinent parliamentary questions about a prospective devaluation of the groat. The only remedy was to design a secrecy convention to protect the rulers from the ruled.

This week, the ice of official secrecy began one of its periodic fits of surface movement. News that the First Division Association, the permanent secretaries' own union, had come out in favour of open government caused a distinct outbreak of creaking and groaning beneath the glacial crust. Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, Whitehall's high priest of administrative secrecy, issued a rare public statement from the Cabinet Office seizing on the one paragraph in the FDA's Green Paper on leaks which brought him comfort - that which condemned unreservedly unauthorized disclosures whether by officials, ministers or their predecessor advisers. Sir Robert's predecessor as Head of the Home Civil Service, Lord Bancroft, has also been adding the cause of confidentiality of late. In language very different from that adopted by the Privy Counsellor's oath, he has heaped scorn on

those who would "peer up the kite of government".

The impulse behind the association's reappraisal is leaks, a great fixation of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, as, indeed, of all prime ministers before her. The FDA wants to stem the flow by what it calls more positive means than plumbing. It adopts a position half way between the hard men and women of closed government, Sir Robert and Mrs Thatcher, and the hard men of open government, Mr Des Wilson and his 1984 Committee who advocate a freedom of information act.

The FDA recommends a code of practice on open government which would oblige departments to publish the reasoning and statistics behind decisions. Failure to comply could be investigated by an ombudsman. At the same time a carefully controlled experiment should be conducted to see if it is sensible to proceed further, to a system whereby official documents would be fair game for public inspection unless specifically protected. It wants an attack on the over-classification of files. To reduce the incentive for tactical leaking by political partisans inside the bureaucracy, the FDA urges full, genuine and early consultation with interest groups and a speedy release of information once a decision has been reached. To remove the fuel from investigative journalism, the association would like to see its members free to brief specialist journalists on a non-attributable basis.

The FDA document is well-written and well-argued. It should be. It was prepared by people who know the system as it is and have an insider's feel for its imperfections and anomalies. The Callaghan administration reached a comparable position in

March 1979, the month of its demise. In a Green Paper it recommended a code of conduct on openness. Unlike the members of the FDA's machinery of government sub-committee, Mr Callaghan's ministers and officials had not thought it through or fleshed out the details. Their prime intent was to head off Mr Clement Freud's private member's bill, which also died when Mr Callaghan lost his vote of confidence. On becoming Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher would have none of it. A second time, and a 144-seat majority have not thawed her resolve.

Yet the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Secretary would be advised to ponder carefully the FDA's prescription. It shows them a patch of high ground that could be defended against the zealots of freedom of information. The foxhole they currently occupy is defensive in intent but offers no genuine protection. It offers the worst of all worlds. Whitehall's battery of confidentiality codes, conventions and statutes accumulated since 1250 amount to a leakers' charter. Through their ludicrous over-extension, which brings them into disrepute, they do not assist the maintenance of confidentiality even in those areas where it is justified. They put the Government continually on the defensive, making it futile where it should be forthcoming. It is fearful of the people who elected it with a thumping majority. If Mrs Thatcher fails to consider moving from her dangerous foxhole on to the safer high ground, everyone will be the loser - the public, Parliament, civil servants and the Cabinet. Government is public business not a private firm. It should comport itself accordingly.

Local government

From Professor Bryan Keith-Lucas
Sir, In the course of the present disagreement between central and local government, the Secretary of State for the Environment recently gave a talk on local government history to a group of councillors and chief officers.

In his speech he referred to the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 and the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, saying that "the fundamental element of these legislative reforms was that Parliament prescribed statutory authorities with prescribed powers but with no power to act outside those powers."

This is a new interpretation of history. The Municipal Corporations Act did not create a single new statutory authority: it reorganised the existing corporations, all created by royal charter, some of them dating from before the creation of Parliament. As such it has been held by a series of decisions in the courts that they were not limited by the doctrines of *ultra vires*, but were free to do whatever was expressly prohibited by Parliament. The doctrine of *ultra vires* was evolved by the courts, not by

Parliament, in relation to statutory, not chartered, corporations.

He also announced that "there can be no room in our unitary state for unilateral declarations of independence by individual local authorities". No local authority has made such a declaration: they have only claimed the right, within the law, to do what they think right for their people, as distinct from what the central ministries think right.

Mr Jenkin also referred to the Revolution Settlement of 1688. He might ponder the lesson of the events that led to that settlement. What finally forced James II to abdicate and go on his travels was his ill-advised attempt, abetted by Judge Jeffreys, to force the borough corporations to surrender their ancient charters, and to do as they were told by central government.

In the days of Queen Victoria the existence of a democratic and independent system of local self-government in the towns, counties and villages of England was one of our proudest boasts. There is some merit in such Victorian values.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN KEITH-LUCAS,
Church Street,
Wye,
Ashford, Kent.

Polytechnic courses

From the President of the British Sociological Association

Sir, In his comments on courses at the Polytechnic of North London (October 14), Mr Terence Miller has implied that a great many sociologists, particularly in the British Sociological Association, assess students' work in terms of its adherence to, or departure from, the Marxist "party line".

He provides no evidence to support such a sweeping allegation, one which is a gratuitous insult to all members of this association, whether or not they hold one of a number of intellectual positions which could be identified as "Marxist".

It is difficult to know how he could have such evidence. Indeed, as our register of members indicates, their interests and publications range over a wide variety of theoretical perspectives. In the absence of evidence his letter and its publication, can at best be regarded as highly unfortunate.

Yours faithfully,
R. K. BROWN, President,
British Sociological Association,
10 Portland Street, WC2,
October 20.

Outlawing the terror weapon

From Canon George Austin

Sir, The horrifying massacre of so many young men of the peacekeeping forces in Beirut, more appalling only in the numbers involved than today's report (October 24) of a little girl's death in a grenade attack by Basque separatists, is yet one more act of terror in a fearful catalogue of violence to which new atrocities are added daily by government forces of left and right as well as by fictional groups who will be called revolutionary patriots, freedom fighters, or terrorists according to one's own support for or aversion to the cause they seek to promote.

Is there no end to the escalation of the use of the weapon of terror against often unarmed men, women and children in the furtherance of a political cause? It is exactly 40 years ago that Bishop George Bell, writing in his diocesan newsletter, attacked the terror-bombing of cities and civilians as "a wrong deed, whether done by the Nazis or ourselves".

Two years previously, he had called for the British and German governments to make solemn declarations that both would refrain from the night bombing of cities, as a limitation which would make a habit in the working down to ever-deeper baseness and confusion" (in a letter to *The Times* on April 17, 1941).

In the face of the growing use of the weapon of terror in our own day Church leaders have been quick to condemn the actions of those whose cause they deplore while seeming to condone by their silence (or their excuses) the same acts of terror committed in support of a cause for which they have sympathy, a unilateralism which defeats moral principle by making the end more important than the means.

Experience of ecclesiastical vacillation in this makes it only a vain hope that Pope, archbishops, leaders of the great confessional families of the world, could combine to proclaim the moral principle which might bring the world back from the "baseness and confusion" to which it has undoubtedly sunk.

With the United Nations as even more unreliable source for moral leadership, is it not time for presidents and prime ministers of the greater nations of the world not only to outlaw the weapon of terror against unarmed civilians but also those many groups who use it to further their ends (regardless of the justice of their cause) as well as the nations who give them support and sanctuary, before the cancer spreads further and mankind destroys its own humanity?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE AUSTIN,
The Vicarage,
19 High Road,
Bushey Heath,
Watford,
Hertfordshire,
October 24.

Pension arrangements

From Mr Martin Paterson

Sir, In the current lobbying for individualised pension arrangements for whatever reason, there seems to be a persistent lack of understanding of the fact that a final salary scheme is a form of insurance relying on a pooled fund to meet its commitments and backed by the employer. Therefore you cannot reasonably expect an employer, or for that matter the fund's trustees, to agree to administer a final salary scheme and at the same time divide amongst its members the assets needed to underwrite it.

It is necessary to choose between one system or the other and, if the choice is left to the employees, it would have to be exercised, in fairness, at the date of entry to the scheme.

But before people choose to have their own individual funds they should weigh carefully the risks to which they are exposed in relation to future inflation against which the final salary scheme insures them. To do so one really needs to look not just up to, but beyond, retirement age.

Consider, for example, the plight of someone who retires at a time of low inflation and low interest rates. His available cash will then purchase him a relatively low pension. If inflation then rises again, he has no protection. If a final salary scheme is well funded and well invested it can provide some help to its pensioners in this predicament, but the "individualised" pensioner has no one to look to.

Another point frequently forgotten is that employees, unlike the self-employed, cannot normally choose the date at which they retire and are therefore more vulnerable to variations in the rate of inflation and investment return in the years immediately before and after their pension is bought.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN PATERSON, Chairman,
Martin Paterson Associates Limited,
10 Beaumont Place, SW1,
October 19.

Young offenders

From Commander D. H. D. Merrin, RN (retd)

Sir, In his letter (October 12) Mr Logan-Saltoun attributes the closure of one-time "approved" schools (List D in Scotland and C1E in England and Wales) to increasing use of custodial sentences to penal establishments. This may be related effect and cause in England and Wales, but it is certainly not the case in Scotland.

Since 1971 and the introduction of the children's hearing system in Scotland children here under the age of 16 have not been liable to any form of custodial sentence except in extremely exceptional circumstances and only from the sheriff and high courts.

A role for Britain in Caribbean?

From Mr Fabian Bullen

Sir, "For the first time we are really free . . ." This broadcast comment by a local Grenadian surely sums up the real feelings of Grenadians in general and why her sister islands decided to request the United States to help them rid Grenada of its isolated but heavily armed de facto rulers. Britain was asked to assist, but she refused and then cries " Shame on the United States " for what should have been Britain's role.

Parliament is claiming that the invasion by United States troops is a violation of the rights of people who are Commonwealth citizens. Yet the rest of the world was prepared to stand by and see the same rights violated by group of people who had extreme views on democratic freedom and, judging by recent events, were openly prepared to use violence, bloodshed and imprisonment to silence their opponents.

It would appear that politicians and maybe the media are not interested in the real feelings of people, but prefer to drown themselves in the twisted world of politics.

The Tory Government very swiftly sent troops and ships 8,000 miles to regain a barren, non-strategic land and are now spending millions of pounds setting up Fortresses Falklands, but they refused to be involved with their own Commonwealth citizens in "Garrison Grenada".

Must we now believe that there were more votes to be gained by action in the former but not in the latter - or do the Government no longer have the courage of their convictions? The United States, for all its faults, and for its own reasons, has clearly demonstrated to Britain that it must accept its responsibility to help its Commonwealth cousins. Therefore the time has now come for Parliament to stop senseless argument and allow the Government to take positive action in helping Grenada to restore peace, law and order.

They must also provide actual involvement by helping Grenada to continue its programmes of development and rebuild its stagnant

Home Defence Force

From Sir David Willis

Sir, Your leading article, "Mr Heseltine's opportunity" (October 12), dealt in general terms with an analysis of the revised structure, manpower and equipment requirements which it suggested should be brought into being over the next few years in Britain's three Services if they are to achieve their greatest effectiveness, and in your final paragraph you state that the challenge which Mr Heseltine faces today is that "the preponderance of British forces permanently maintained on the European continent should be lightened, with Britain's Rhine Army reduced and the Air Force redeployed".

Mr Heseltine, however, faces yet another challenge, which is how best to deal with a specific insidious and much less publicised Soviet threat to all the Nato allies and especially to Britain - namely, that of the Soviet diversionary brigades which are specifically trained for exactly the kind of devastating sabotage which Argentina endeavoured to put into effect against Gibraltar at the time of the Falkland Islands crisis. Fortunately this is a challenge which is far more easily (and cheaply) met than the challenge to which you refer in your leading article and which has to be dealt with in the context of our relationships with our Nato allies. For a total capital allocation of only £150m spread over some years (provided separately from the Defence Vote) there could be created

God's person

From the Reverend Robert Llewellyn

Sir, Let it be thought that the urge to recognise the motherhood of God is peculiarly modern, will you allow the words of Julian of Norwich (about 1360) to first? "As truly as God is our father so just as truly is he our mother". There is much more to the same effect in her Revelations of Divine Love, completed in about 1393.

To call God he or she affirms that personality in the Godhead is not less than that which we experience in ourselves, even though we know it to be vastly beyond anything our human minds can comprehend. It is the only protection language offers against "it" which would make God less than personal.

To call God he and she additionally affirms that we humans (made in God's image) are to learn to integrate within ourselves the masculine and feminine elements (the animus and anima) which belong to us all.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT LLEWELLYN,
(Chaplain at the Julian Shrine),
c/o All Hallows,
Rushey Road,
Norwich,
October 20.

economy, whilst ensuring that a government is elected that really is the people's popular choice.

Yours sincerely,
FABIAN BULLEN,
Potters Green,
Dane End,
Worcester,
Hertfordshire,
October 26.

From Mr S. C. Pigott
Sir, After Grenada, what price Afghanistan? Has invasion become acceptable for putting down the particular bunch of leftist thugs you don't happen to fancy?

Yours faithfully,
S. C. PIGOTT,
23 Vincent Square, SW1,
October 25.

From Mr Martin Russell
Sir, In your leader today (October 26) I find in the fifth paragraph the sentence "In Grenada last week law and order had broken down and a regime with no semblance of popular mandate had come to power by murder and violence, thereby partly removing itself from the protection of the law."

I submit, Sir, that this should have been the first sentence of your first paragraph. I find it deplorable that her Majesty's Government should not have used its constitutional powers to the full by backing the United States and our Caribbean friends.

We are proud to have American forces in our own country, so why not in Grenada?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MARTIN RUSSELL,
Brook's,
100 Strand Street, SW1,
October 26.

From Mr Tony Baldry, MP for Banbury (Conservative)
Sir, I find it very difficult to see any distinction whatsoever between the United States invasion of Grenada and the Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands. Can you?

Yours faithfully,
TONY BALDRY,
House of Commons,
October 25.

- if the Government would only give the lead - a country-wide volunteer Home Defence Force of 700,000 (20,000 platoons of 35 apiece) which would almost certainly sharply reduce, if not eliminate, this threat.

If conventional hostilities should ever break out between the Soviet Union and Nato one may be quite sure that the diversionary brigades would be used early on to the fullest possible advantage all over the country and the existence of this Home Defence Force would be one more powerful deterrent to war if it were in place - and known to be in place - to prevent this from happening before hostilities broke out.

We all hope that this will never happen, but as the Prime Minister said when speaking in Ottawa last month, "the Russians must never be tempted to believe they could win a war against the West".

Britain therefore should at least be prepared for the worst and can be prepared for the worst at a trivial cost (in the context of a Defence Budget of £16bn or more) added to a firm determination fostered by the Government. It is high time that the Government gave a lead in the creation of such a Home Defence Force, which would be part of the Forces of the Crown under the control of Parliament in the same way as the regular Forces.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WILLIS,
Sandford Park,
Sandford St Martin, Oxford,
October 15.

Valid marriages
From Mrs J. E. B. Marsh

Sir, The General Synod of the Church of England might ponder Professor F. M. Stanton's statement that "at the middle of the twelfth century, when the marriage law of England at last became clear, English churchmen were plainly committed to the canonical doctrine that a valid marriage is contracted by the mere declaration of a man and a woman that they take each other as man and wife" (*Anglo-Saxon England*, page 662). In the matter of remarriage in the lifetime of a spouse this had been allowed on compassionate grounds by a seventh-century Archbishop of Canterbury, Theodore of Tarsus.

Today couples are being misled into thinking that the sacrament of marriage is administered by the clergy rather than by the couple to each other and that consequently a wedding in church is a different proposition from the blessing of a marriage. Yet in the former case the Anglican priest acts as surrogate to the registrar, in, as legal witness, and in both cases he bestows a blessing in the name of God.

Yours faithfully,
RUTH ST BARBE MARSH,
Chaise House, Yatton Keynell,
Chippingham, Wiltshire,
October 12.

Change in rules for benefit

From the Minister of State for Social Security

Sir, The new supplementary benefit rules mentioned by Pat Healy in her article on October 21 are intended to put a stop to a situation where public funds could be used to meet any charge, however high.

Under the old rules any charge whatever had to be met if it was unreasonable to expect the person concerned to move. The new arrangements remove this open-ended obligation. Instead, there will be three upper limits in each locality - for nursing homes, residential care homes and for others.

In many cases, of course, payments will be well below the limit. Since claimants get only the amount they actually have to pay. There has not been a nursing home limit before and charges in these homes are higher than in other kinds of accommodation. But as the old open-ended power was largely used for nursing homes they should under the new system be no higher than charges previously met - and this is the important point - a maximum is being set to the amount paid in any locality.

When the Social Security Advisory Committee reported on the new regulations in July their main concern was not that too much would be paid but too little. They said that a system where the claimant had to rely entirely on the reasonableness of the limits could not function unless the limits were realistic. In preparing for the new system, therefore, supplementary benefit officers have been asked to take particular care to set realistic limits. Otherwise claimants, often elderly and infirm, could simply be unable to get accommodation.

The fact is that for many years private residential homes and nursing homes have been an important part of the range of services available for elderly people and have increased the range of choice open to those in need of care. The Government see no reason to restrict that choice. Local authorities and health authorities themselves can and do make use of these homes by paying for residents and patients in them. This is a sensible and desirable way of making the fullest use of the resources available for care.

Residential homes are subject to statutory registration and inspection by local authorities and nursing homes by district health authorities. The Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudication Act 1983 strengthened these safeguards.

To assist registration authorities the Government has invited expert working parties from the Centre for Policy on Ageing and the National Association of Health Authorities to draw up guidelines on standards of accommodation and management.

Yours faithfully,
RHODES BOYSON,
Department of Health and Social Security,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant & Castle, SE1,
October 25.

Argentine books

From Lord Kilmarnock

Sir, As a very modest customer of Mr Cutler's I would like to support his letter, under the heading "Argentine books anomaly", in your issue of October 22.

Argentine publishers had a long and honourable tradition of publishing the complete works of major Spanish poets, such as Antonio Machado and Miguel Hernandez, when these works were either banned or issued in emaciated editions in Spain. It seems absurd to penalise both the publishers and their main British customers at a time when we should surely be encouraging Argentina to resume her proper rôle in the mainstream of hispanic culture.

Yours faithfully,
KILMARNOCK,
House of Lords,
October 24.

Miskitos' rights

From Mr Russell E. Chambers

Sir, I disagree most strongly with Jean Kirkpatrick on many issues, but the treatment of Miskito Indians by the Sandinista regime is not amongst them (Graham Greene's letter, October 15).

In August of 1982 I was present at a meeting in New York between a delegation of Miskito Indians and representatives both from the International League for Human Rights and the United Nations. The accounts they gave, the photographs of brutally maimed children and adults, the documented reports on the treatment of themselves, their families and their villages gave all too clear a picture.

To be rehoused in what are prisoner of war camps and to be subjected to the most horrific form of persuasion to do so, amounts to a terrible and fundamental violation of the Miskito Indians' human rights.

I would ask Graham Greene not to rely only on the words of somebody working in one of these camps, but to speak to an Indian who has been on the receiving end of the whims of the Sandinista regime in getting there at all.

Yours faithfully,
RUSSELL E. CHAMBERS,
16 Alexander Square, SW3,
October 17.

The young idea

From Dr A. C. Scott

Sir, A door in this hospital bears the legend, "Neonatal secretary".

Yours truly,
A. C. SCOTT,
Ninewells Hospital and Medical School,
Dundee,
October 17.

THE ARTS

Theatre Demented guests in the family madhouse

Penelope Keith, a commanding leading lady who excels at charades, and Donald Pickering, on the point of hilariously blowing his cool



Hay Fever Queen's

Anyone revisiting the Bliss household with memories of a "very comfortable and extremely unkind" front hall will hardly know the place as it appears on the Queen's stage. Spruced up by Carl Toms, with Gainsboroughs lining the pillared stairway, every plumped satin cushion in place, and no trace of Simon's messy cartoons, it exudes the glacial welcome of a private clinic rather than the affluent chaos of Coward's Bohemian den.

It is an entirely appropriate

setting for Penelope Keith, who now adds the role of Judith Bliss to the list of commanding leading ladies whom, with great comic skill, she has transformed into the likeness of critical shoppers in the glove department.

As viewers of *The Good Life* may recall, she is in her element in the arts on the side. But, with the sense of bourgeois practicalities that she inescapably projects, it is impossible to see her as Coward's *monstrous theatre* for whom a family reprise of *Love's Whirlwind* has more reality than playing the hostess.

Remember Judith's line to the maid when four visitors

arrive instead of one: "Will you get various rooms ready". For Coward's character, such mundane details are none of her business. For Miss Keith, they are a matter of sharp calculation and passing the buck. As a result, no laugh.

However, there are more ways than one of making guests feel uncomfortable; and if Miss Keith does it by excelling them at charades, and making swift returns from extravagant gestures to deadpan snubs, the effect is much the same.

David Delve's Sandy and Abigail McKern's Jackie have good reason to creep down to breakfast the next morning,

bolting into the library with toast clamped in the teeth or shedding tears over the haddock, before sneaking out of the madhouse with their fellow guests.

Kim Grant's production is deftly stage-managed. Exits and entrances are presented with maximum comic impact, and excellent timing - whether father-Bliss's leisurely parting bombshells or Simon's explosive departures as he yanks his next girl off into the garden. The climax to each act gets full force, particularly that of the second act for which Mr Grant devises an elaborate tea-party ballet ending with the sight of the family obviously going

away among the starving guests. The production also excels in all-out family quarrels, which bring out the best in Mark Payton's puppyish Simon and Rosalyn Lander's straight-faced Sorel.

What is lacking is a continuous family style, only Moray Watson's David really conveys the rarefied Bliss atmosphere as fresh air to natives. Otherwise, much the funniest performance comes from Donald Pickering as the diplomatic visitor whose cool is finally blown, after a night in the boiler room, when he taps the barometer and it crashes to the floor.

Irving Wardle

Charles Dyer, whose *Lovers Dancing* opens at the Albery tonight, makes a rare break-out from anonymity in interview with Sheridan Morley A blessed state of inadequacy



Dyer: "The wrong sort of moustache"

Though he cannot recall having given an interview in twenty years, Charles Dyer remains one of the best one-man shows in town: an actor-dramatist of 55, he turns up in the reference books as the author of two of the most successful plays in the postwar history of the British theatre (*Rattle of a Simple Man* in 1962 and *Staircase* in 1966), but the rest of his life, and indeed far too much of his other work, remains clouded in a kind of mystery of which he is proudly part-creator. Like a conjuror who believes that if you show the children how the rabbit comes out of the hat they will never watch the trick again, Dyer prefers to remain deeply anonymous, which seems a not inconsiderable feat when you then come face-to-face with one of the most manic and entertaining solo digressors in the business.

Now however there is a chance to see where he has been these last few years: his new comedy *Lovers Dancing* (one which reunites him with the director Donald McWhinnie for the first time since *Rattle*) opens at the Albery tonight with a cast headed by Paul Eddington, Georgina Hale, Colin Blakely and Jane Carr. But what is it about?

"Love. Hate. Greed. Desire. Loss. I only write about life, about people divorced from God, because God has spent twenty million years laughing at us. My characters may not understand each other, but together they tell a story about people's inadequacies and about the sharing of those inadequacies. It's about people shrieking for glory, solving little mysteries, composing a snatch of music and hearing it on a distant crackle from Samarkand. It's about the juxtaposition of two couples, about loneliness and frustration, about lovers who, though faithful, can't come to terms with each other. What else is there? And you wonder why I never give interviews."

The time has come for

certain cards to be laid on the table. Mr Dyer does not fit easily into any historical or critical theories about the postwar British theatre: he is not a child of the subsidized companies, nor a money-making Shaftesbury Avenue dinosaur. Like Pincher and Osborne and most of the best dramatists of our or any time he was originally an actor, but he does not come of the Royal Court or the National or the RSC or the pubs or the clubs. He is a loner, and what he writes about is loneliness. Harold Hobson once noted that "against dispiriting odds, Dyer's people are capable of behaving unexpectedly well - that is one reason why his work is so much more exhilarating than that of most of his contemporaries."

Nobody who saw *Scrofula* and *Magee in Staircase* at the Aldwych (or even Burton and Harrison in the disappointing movie version) could have failed to realize they were in the presence of some great writing: what they have been less obvious is that they were watching the middle part of a trilogy of loneliness made up of either side by *Rattle* and a play called *Mother Adam* which got critically destroyed at Hampstead in 1973 despite the fact that Hobson (again) called it "one of the few real tragedies of our time."

The plays belong together: *Rattle* is about man and woman, *Staircase* about man and man, *Mother Adam* about man and mother. Now we have a play about couple and couple, and the pattern develops: "My plays are all about carrying on when you aren't needed. What's wrong with the world today is that very few of us are really needed; the great thing is to carry on in the face of that realization."

And Dyer is nothing if not resilient. The only child of a travelling salesman, he was born in Shrewsbury and grew up in Ilford and Manchester and Barnet, where his father was travelling at the time. At the age of 17, with no theatre in the blood, he took a job as a call-boy at the Hulme Hippodrome in Manchester and started almost immediately to write.

"I learnt very early that the only way to be a playwright was to be an actor first. That way you were at least inside the company instead of relying on the poet. That way you could at least hand over your plays to the director in person. Besides, my early plays were terrible, so I had to make my living as an actor. I worked for Wolfitt, for Aneur McMaster, played old Robert Morley roles and toured for 30 weeks in *The Entertainer* wondering how Olivier could ever have been as good in the role as I was. Before that I used to sell vacuum cleaners, and recite soliloquies from Shakes-

peare in the RAF. Then I was a stooge to Terry Thomas and took over in *Worm's Eye View* at the Whitehall. Then I was the sleazy lover in the film of *Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner*. What else is a playwright supposed to do to make a living for a wife and three sons?

"Sometimes I used to be rehearsing some Ray Cooney farce in Southsea and playing another of my own in Portsmouth on the same day; other times I lived off *Wanted One Body*: a thriller of mine which mercifully is still the one that really pays the rent in bad years. I started off trying to be Agatha Christie, and only became myself years later. I reckon a play takes three years to write, and then four years after that to get produced. Most of the people who read *Rattle* and said they wanted to do it had died before the first night."

"For a long time, the acting paid for the writing: I used to get five pounds a week from the theatre in Crews for acting, and about five pence a week for the writing. Now it's the other way round because I still act a bit, though I never found it easy. Casting directors used to tell me I had the wrong sort of moustache. Eight plays of mine were staged at the King's, Southsea, but none of them got much further, and that was when I taught myself to expect nothing to plot on regardless."

"I come of no tradition, have no friends in the theatre, have never seen a play unless I had to act in it. All my plays start as novels, simply because that's the way I have to write them to get the full picture. Not that anybody ever really understands what the plays are about, at least not critics. *Staircase* is no more about homosexuality than *Rattle* was about incest. Both are plays about loneliness. I only realized that the two men in *Staircase* were homosexual long after I had started writing the play."

"My plays tend to lie around on people's desks a lot: there's one I haven't seen since 1974, but on the cover I wrote PETER HALL'S OFFICE COPY DO NOT REMOVE and I think it's been there ever since. The great thing is not to get depressed, and not to believe all you read: I have a letter from Lord Olivier promising to do *Staircase* with Albert Finney at the first Chichester Festival, and I never did find out what happened. Years later Tylan wrote to me asking for a contribution to *Oh Calcutta!* but I don't believe in dirty words so I declined, and I think that led to a certain coolness with the National Theatre."

"But somewhere in the world somebody is always doing *Rattle* and somebody else is always doing *Wanted One Body*, and somebody else is always doing *Staircase*, and that's good to know. The great thing is to write your plays so that no actor or director can mess them around in rehearsal. I don't ever meet other playwrights: the only time I ever went to a dramatist's club dinner, C. P. Snow told me I was decadent so I haven't been back. What I've done is create a language of my own, for people who want to share their inadequacies with other inadequate people. But I'm still marching into Jordan: I'll be here a long time after a lot of other writers have been locked up in their niches. You can destroy the Sixties and the Seventies and the Eighties, but you can never destroy a simple man."

Buried Treasure Tricycle

What a strangely old-fashioned play to find at this address. Sweet-tempered apart from two hard-edged characters needed for the plot, Olwen Wymark's comedy exhumes those well-loved figures, the donnish bachelor boss and the spinster secretary doomed to flower and languish unnoticed. Completing the cast are the male char from Hongkong and, as if to emphasize the echoes of *Cornet Flower*, a mini-jungle of house plants which get successfully encouraged, confined in, eavesdropped among and addressed by Miss Cheryl Kennedy as "smug little bastards".

This is the home of a freelance author (Michael Jayston) employing Prunella Scales to appear every morning in a prim blouse and take down dictated chapters of *Roman Days Along the River Thames*. Just as they get to Boadicea, his former wife (Miss Kennedy) arrives to reclaim him, having got wind of a fortune that he will inherit if possessed of a wife and child. She finds an ally in Miss Scales's kid brother (Robert Glenister), who fancies her and is hell-bent on exploding Mr Jayston's pretence to have remarried already.

Alongside the comedy of intrigue - sometimes very funny, as when Miss Kennedy masquerades as a bashful

Belgian lady - is some tender exploration of character. Miss Scales finds herself impersonating the wife she always wanted to be, dressing for the part and flourishing a Harrods account card, while Mr Jayston, vainly seeking substitutes for a long-dead first girlfriend, despairs of being happy again. The rules of romantic comedy demand a happy ending, foreseeably with Miss Scales paired to the affectionate houseboy (David Yip), but it comes very contrived. The play could yet make Mrs Wymark's fortune as a little Hollywood comedy vehicle, but its girths of better things make that seem a waste.

Ken Chubb's direction cannot

disguise its unevenness, carrying three thankless parts out of five. But Mr Yip and Miss Scales have many endearing moments, he recalling their happy chats on Shakespeare in the library, she confronting her taller rival nose-to-nose and then thoughtfully improving the angle by stepping four paces back.

Two other ladies need apologies from me: Stephanie Howard, designer of the handsome sets and costumes for the Oxford *Duchess of Malfi* reviewed on Monday, and Stephanie Fayerman, currently appearing in the RSC's *Maydays*, whose name I inexplicably wrote instead.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

Unlocking the secrets of a bygone age

Sequentia Wigmore Hall

Since the heyday of David Munrow's Early Music Centre and Michael Morrow's Musica Reservata a decade ago, medieval music seems to have declined in interest among both performing groups and audiences: the early-music bubble is now bloated with the baroque and beyond, where the challenge posed by unknown repertoires is replaced by the ear-tickling reinterpretation of the familiar.

If any group could reverse

this disturbing trend it would surely be one like Sequentia, a mainly American quartet of singer-players based in Germany who made their long overdue British debut in the Early Music Centre Festival on Tuesday. I first encountered them by accident, in a candlelit room in a medieval castle during the Holland Festival a few years ago, and I have never forgotten the piercing impact of their performance. There are no frills, no musical tosh of instruments on parade, and the pieces are all substantial.

The singers, Barbara Thornton and Benjamin Bagby, cultivate a style that is mellifl-

ous but direct, relaxed but sharp-edged. At their best, as in the magnificent early English sequence *Samson dux fortissime*, they can sustain 15 minutes of gripping, eloquent drama with no more than a couple of fiddles for accompaniment. It is open to argument, perhaps, whether such a piece should be performed dramatically, but its intricately rhymed Latin text and mosaic-like construction from musical cells are both respected and brilliantly projected in Sequentia's version.

The group seems to work from the music outwards, not imposing on it any preconceived

twentieth-century sensibility: Peter Abelard's profound lament, the *Planctus David*, was done quietly, unhysterically, with Bagby's falsetto chiming in eerie unison with Thornton's intense reading of the text. In some *Spruchdichtung* from Germany at the end of the programme, the quartet relaxed to produce some witty, pungent comments on the artistic life of the time, half-sung, half-declaimed. But its greatest achievement was to unlock the secrets of a former age in a way that was far more than merely entertaining.

Nicholas Kenyon

Philip Fowke Goldsmiths' Hall

John McCabe was a reasonably safe choice for a commission from the City Music Society, but the resulting *Haydn Variations*, which had their premiere from Philip Fowke, their dedicatee, on Tuesday, proved to be a particularly engaging essay.

The title is meant to imply that these are variations on one of Haydn's formal procedures as

well as on one of his themes. In fact, his "alternating variation" concept is skilfully extended.

Sometimes, for example, variations are combined, and phrases from different variations at some points alternate. The theme itself consists of the first two phrases from Haydn's Piano Sonata in G minor, and these only surface in the slow middle section. They are heard in the midst of quite foreign harmonies which create the impression that this theme is being remembered uncertainly.

Mr McCabe derives everything from it, however, and the piece falls into three linked sections which suggest the overall shape of a sonata rather than a set of variations. This feeling is strengthened by an obvious yet effective contrast between the subjective nature of the slow parts and the outward-going virtuosity of the rest.

Quite admirable was Mr Fowke's performance, both in its intellectual grasp of the music's carefully entwined complexities and in its pianistic

mastery. Mr McCabe's work can seem dry to some tastes, including that of the present reviewer, but this time artistic integrity won the day.

Mr Fowke's other most notable interpretation was of Bartok, though he in fact gave us the Fifteen Hungarian Peasant Songs, not the advertised improvisations on Hungarian Peasant Songs. This was Bartok playing of a notably mellifluous, even romantic, sort.

Max Harrison

Television

Second sight

Jorge Luis Borges, blessed by God "who with splendid irony gave me books and blindness", describes the way his disability stole up on him as he describes everything else, with affectionate detachment. Father, grandmother and great-grandfather had all died blind, "so I knew what lay in store for me". Black and red were the first colours to go, then the others in succession. "Vivid yellow was the last colour left. Now I live in a greyish mist." Does he feel a sense of loss? "No, things are not lost, I remember them. And I feel places. I feel Iceland when I went there, and I feel England today." As he says that, turning his long, carefully appraising face towards his interlocutor, one senses how much more acute his perceptive faculties are than mere common-or-garden sight.

"Read only what you enjoy", his father had instructed him as a lad. "And so I did, all through my life." He began with the Grimms, Lewis Carroll, Stevenson, Twain, H. G. Wells, *The Arabian Nights*. "I always thought of paradise as a library, especially of English and of nineteenth-century books. Large, red-bound volumes, not paperbacks of course."

"In French literature you think of schools and politics, in English literature you think of individuals. Of individual dreamers, Alice, Macbeth, *The King of the Ancient Mariner*, all these things are dreams." So are his own stories, their pivotal

sentences sometimes even dictated during sleep. "I don't choose the subjects, those things are given me."

His stories are haunted by the image of the double which, since he only writes about himself, must mean his own Borges? He is sick of Borges, the man to whom absurd things happen, like fame. He lives the smell of words and coffee, but the other uses those things in a stagey way. Watching a dramatization of one of his stories, in which the man in the white suit suicidally picks up a knife to fight an invincible opponent, the other Borges speaks. "Let's say it's an example of individual, personal courage. People have to worship things. Why not courage? Courage for its own sake, not for a cause or a country."

For this suddenly vivid acquaintance I am indebted to two programmes, Frank Delaney (BBC2, Monday) and *Arrested Borges* and I (BBC2, last night). The first was a straightforward studio interview, the second a conversation under the Argentine sun interwoven with filmed dramatizations of three of the stories, but in each case what lingered in the mind was the consistently memorable, and memorably consistent, subject. As all programmes about writers should, but as too few do, these both amounted to the simple injunction: read the books.

Michael Church

Sunda Shaw Theatre

Coming from a large mountainous region in west Java, the Sunda Dance Company are at the Shaw Theatre this week as part of a tour organized by Arts Worldwide. Their programme offers an attractively naive version of styles familiar from the work of other visitors from south-east Asia. The main item, in fact, is a sort of village treatment of a story from the Indian epic *Ramayana*.

Apart from its speed (dealing in about 40 minutes with what would take hours in Kathakali style), a distinguishing feature of the Sunda treatment is that the performers wear masks in place of the elaborate traditional Indian make-up. That makes for some oddities - a smirking fixed smile, for instance, even during alarm or battle - but has a quaint charm.

However, I enjoyed more the short dances in the first half. As in some Indian dance, footwork is limited to not much more

than changing the orientation of the body, when three performers in a folk dance suddenly travel a yard or so forward, it is quite startling.

The hands carry much of the activity, also the head and shoulders; some dances begin or end with the performers kneeling. The way they sometimes enter or leave the stage (with a little shuffling barefoot step on quarter-point) while the music is playing gives the impression that they could go on longer if so inclined. Yet the dances themselves are quite formal, conveying, through remarkably similar movements differently used, a refined or aggressive nature, extending from a sub-

missive trio for women to a cheerful martial-arts solo for a man. The music is primarily that of a small gamelan orchestra, in which one player (apparently the leader) doubles on a kind of fiddle, another provides a sometimes syncopated accompaniment on drums, and the musicians at times add a vocal element in which each contributes short single notes to a complex melodic pattern. A slightly comic double-reed instrument and drums accompany the warlike solo, and there is a pleasant musical interlude from a chamber group of two bamboo flutes and two zithers.

John Percival

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Out from the Tower: Henry VIII's Tontlet Armour
Michael Naughton visits the Antique Dealers' Fair, which continues until Saturday

Exquisitely graced

The Antique Dealers' Fair at Burlington House, which runs until Saturday, can claim to offer, for our delight and for sale, some of the finest antiques and works of art in the world. It also provides a rare opportunity to see treasures from the collections of the Royal Family and from the Worcester Company of Goldsmiths, and a unique loan from the Tower of London.

The area for display had been increased this year and 13 spacious galleries culminate in the Octagon transformed into "Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's Room". "Royal Patronage" is the theme of the fair and above the fireplace in the Royal Drawing Room hang the Queen's painting of Burlington House by Antonio Viscenzi and Francesco Zuccarelli.

A spectacular loan from the Queen Mother - the patron of the fair - involves 16 rolls of rare eighteenth-century Chinese wallpaper, these hang as a backdrop in the room.

Treasure from the Goldsmiths' Hall includes seven historical silver exhibits, each of outstanding interest. The James I Grace Cup was given by Charles II to John Coleston, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, in 1683. The Tower of London has sent Henry VIII's Tontlet Armour, the first time it has left its home for 300 years. This piece is one

of only three harnesses listed in Henry's inventory of 1547 and is believed to have been worn at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520.

It is appropriate that Burlington House should be the setting for fine paintings. A portrait of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt the Younger by John Hoppner, R.A., is offered by Owen Edgar, who also shows a Turner watercolour of Bodiam Castle, Sussex. Richard Philip shows a portrait of James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, by William Larkin. Sabin Galleries have a portrait of Sarah Milton, the poet's mother, and Spink display a painting by Arthur William Lewis, K.G., splendid in his robes as Governor General of India. Trafalgar Galleries have an immaculate Conception by Francisco de Zurbaran only recently discovered.

English taste has always been seen in its domestic architecture, interior decoration and furnishing. Perhaps the most popular display here is the furniture. The Queen Mother's Room is exquisitely graced with rare pieces, but all the galleries display outstanding items. H. Blairman & Sons have a George III marquetry commode. Partridge a pair of eighteenth-century egle console tables, Pelham Galleries a seventeenth-century harpsichord, Alexander & Berendt Ltd. a pair of magnificent Louis XV commodes probably by Boulle.

Hongkong talk hits Shell

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings begin, Oct 17. Dealings end, Oct 28. Contango Day, Oct 31. Settlement Day, Nov 7.

Shares of the Shell oil company were weak yesterday on persistent speculation that it planned a large deal in nervous and unsettled Hongkong. According to talk in the colony, Shell is on the verge of buying the 35 per cent shareholding in Hongkong Electric which is now held by the deeply troubled Hongkong Land.

The property group is in urgent need of a cash injection and the £200m such a sale would realise would be welcomed.

If Shell, the colony's favourite to mount a bid, remains on the sidelines many believe that one of the leading American conglomerates may be attracted to the group which does not have a high share rating compared with other utility shares.

A bid for full control of Hongkong Electric would cost about £600m.

The Exxon Oil Company is already involved with another Hong Kong power company, China Light and Power.

Shell shares dipped 8p to 550p yesterday.

Elsewhere, share prices spent another quiet day as insti-

The expected agreed bid from William Holdings, the engineer and car dealer, for Garford-Lilly emerged yesterday. It places a value of £5.4m on the engineering, plastics and wood working company.

Broker Grisonson Grant has confirmed its intention to offer 1.8 million shares (12 per cent) in the French Connection, the fashion designer and supplier, on the USM at 123p a share on the p/e of 13.9. The group is forecasting pretax profits of £2.9m for the year and the shares should have little trouble in opening at between the 135p and 140p.

tutional investors remained firmly entrenched on the sidelines looking for the next piece of good news.

The FT Index having opened 3.8 up closed a mere 1.0 higher at 690, but turnover remained pitifully thin with the attention

fixed on bid and specialist situations.

Among the leaders ICI fluctuated wildly ahead of third quarter figures later today, but closed all square at 570p. Analysts have been looking for pre-tax profits of between £130m to £140m, but the group may be capable of something in excess of £150m. This compares with a meagre £58m last year.

Bid speculation again boosted shares of London Brick a firm takeover favourite recently. Lord Hanson's Hanson Trust recently increased its stake to about 9.5 per cent and now it looks as though another big buyer has appeared on the scene. At last night's close of 102 1/2p, up 4p, the group is valued at £143.2m.

Gilts produced gains of up to 50p in longs still responding warmly to the downward pressure on interest rates on both sides of the Atlantic and the latest balance of payments

figures. On the foreign exchange the pound lost 30 points to close at \$1.9655.

Meanwhile, in stores, Grattan, the mail order group, stood out with a rise of 4p to 52p, after 54p, following a visit to the company by a broker. But English China Clay held steady.

First National Finance Corp rose 4p to 64p yesterday just a whisker short of the year's high on hopes of an imminent bid for the company. At last night's closing price, the group is valued at £137m, but the company says it is not aware of any bid.

at 109p, despite a recent buy recommendation from broker Scrimgeour Kemp Gee.

Coleman Milne, the specialist vehicle manufacturer controlled by Mr Michael Ashcroft rose 1p to 51p on news that Mr David Wickins of British Car Auctions has emerged as a 5 per cent shareholder. Coleman owns 14

per cent of Group Lotus which it now virtually controls along with Mr Wickins whose BCA owns 26 per cent.

This is only the latest example of the Ashcroft Wickins double act which has been in full swing at both Black & Edgington and Cope Allman. Coleman Milne and Lotus are exploring ways of co-operating and could one day merge.

The success of the bid is a foregone conclusion with undertakings to accept from directors and family holdings totalling almost 52 per cent. The terms are one Williams share and 60p in cash for every two in Garford, equivalent to 82 1/2p.

Associated Dairies rose 2p to 168p following some encouraging news from Mr Noel Stoddale, chairman, in his annual address to shareholders. He said that existing stores have for some months been increasing their volume sales and the group's new southern stores are now trading well in excess of budget.

Shortage of stock continued to keep stores on the move with Baxton 12p higher at 342p and Carrot 17p stronger at 290p.

RECENT ISSUES

Company	Price	Change
A & M Hires (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0

BRITISH FUNDS

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

MEDIUMS

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

A-B

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

STERLING: SPOT AND FORWARD

Month	Rate
1 month	1.9655
3 months	1.9655
6 months	1.9655
9 months	1.9655
12 months	1.9655

Money Market Rates

Rate	Value
1 month	1.9655
3 months	1.9655
6 months	1.9655
9 months	1.9655
12 months	1.9655

Other Markets

Market	Rate
1 month	1.9655
3 months	1.9655
6 months	1.9655
9 months	1.9655
12 months	1.9655

Dollar Spot Rates

Country	Rate
1 month	1.9655
3 months	1.9655
6 months	1.9655
9 months	1.9655
12 months	1.9655

Euro-Deposits

Country	Rate
1 month	1.9655
3 months	1.9655
6 months	1.9655
9 months	1.9655
12 months	1.9655

Gold

Country	Rate
1 month	1.9655
3 months	1.9655
6 months	1.9655
9 months	1.9655
12 months	1.9655

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

INSURANCE

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

PROPERTY

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

PLANTATIONS

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

MISCELLANEOUS

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

STOCK EXCHANGE

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

BRUSSELS STOCK EXCHANGE

101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
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101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
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101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
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101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
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101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0	101.75	101.75	

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 890.0 up 1.0
FT 100 Index 81.94 up 0.34
Bargains 17.901
Datastream USM Leaders
Index 92.88 down 0.06
New York Dow Jones
Average 1247.15 down 5.29
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
Index 9,248.55 up 13.78
Hong Kong Hang Seng
Index 797.85 up 24.93
Amsterdam 147.7 up 0.8
Sydney AO Index 677.3 up 0.3
Frankfurt Commerzbank
Index 1009.2 down 8.3
Brussels General Index
124.11 down 0.41
Paris CAC Index 141.2 up 0.8
Zurich SKA General 289.9 up 0.6

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling 1.4985 down 0.0030
Index 83.6 down 0.1
DM 3.913
FF 11.928
Yen 439.12
Dollar
Index 126.4 up 0.4
DM 2.6150
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.4975
Dollar DM 2.6190
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 5.76613
SDRD 708776

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week
fixed 9 1/2-9 3/4
3 month interbank 9 1/4-9 1/2
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/4-9 1/2
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9
Treasury long bond 10 1/4-10 1/2
ECB Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period September 7 to
October 4, 1983 inclusive:
9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$395.25 pm \$392.60
close \$388.00 (\$259.25)
New York latest \$388.40
Krugerrand (per coin):
\$400-400.50 (\$267.25-268.25)
Sovereigns (new):
\$91.50-92.50 (\$61.00-61.75)
Excludes VAT

TODAY

INTERIMS: Allied Leather Industries, Barlows, Costas Brothers, De Vere Hotels and Restaurants, Feb International, Norman Hay, Philip Hill Investment Trust, ICI (third quarter), Portsmouth & Sunderland Newspapers, Toshiba Corporation United Ceramic Distributors, Weeks Associates.
FINALS: David Dixon Group, DPCE Holdings, McKeechie Brothers, Manganese Bronze, S Simpson, Stewart & Wight, Stockdale Holdings, Walker & Home Group.
ECONOMIC STATISTICS: Energy Trends (August): Overseas Travel and Tourism (August), Unemployment and Unfilled Vacancies (September Find).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Camore, 164-170 Queens Road, Sheffield (12.30).
Datastream, Butchers' Hall, EC1 (10.00).
Hemmerling Brooks, Meadow Lane, Long Eaton, Nottingham (noon).
Kwahu, 25-35 City Road, EC1 (noon).
Neepson, Kanwood Hall, Kanwood Road, Sheffield (12.15).
Palmerston Investment Trust, Hendon Hall Hotel, NW4 (11.00).
The Renwick Group, Renwick House, Paignton, Devon (noon).
J Saville Gordon Group, Midland Hotel, Birmingham (noon).
James Walker Goldsmith & Silverware, 1 Glenage Road, SW1 (noon).

NOTEBOOK

Avana Group profits are still rising strongly, thanks to its food business with Marks & Spencer and a rising trade in own-label breakfast cereals. The company is introducing more new products than ever, but its shares are now asking for high profit performance. Page 17
● Release of a \$500m loan tranche to Argentina has been indefinitely postponed after a number of banks opposed the disbursement. The \$500m is part of a \$1.5m billion credit to Argentina and will now be delayed until after Argentina's elections this weekend.

Britain's trade swings into £110m surplus after heavy deficits

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Britain's trade with the rest of the world swung into the black last month for only the third time this year. The surplus of £110m in September far surpassed City expectations - followed deficits of £138m in August and £350m in July. But it is too early to tell whether this signals an improvement in Britain's underlying trade balance which has deteriorated sharply this year. The monthly figures are highly erratic and those for the third quarter as a whole suggest a further worsening in trade performance, with exports slightly lower and imports rather higher than in the spring. The traditional surplus on trade in invisibles - services such as banking, insurance and shipping - valued at an estimated £160m a month in the third quarter, pushed up the balance of payments current

account surplus to £270m last month, from £22m in August and a deficit of £190m in July. This brings the current account surplus for the first nine months of 1983 to £568m, putting well out of reach the £1,500m surplus projected in the Budget for the full year. The pickup in the domestic economy this year has sucked in more imports through markets for British exports remain depressed. The volume of imports in the third quarter was more than 10 per cent up on a year earlier, while exports grew by just over 1 per cent, after a short-lived surge last winter. Trade officials said yesterday that import penetration appeared to have increased in recent months while the underpinning level of exports, excluding oil, had declined since the beginning of the year.

UK TRADE £m, seasonally adjusted			
	Current Balance	Visible Balance	Invisible Balance
1981	+6547	+3008	+3539
1982	+5428	+2118	+3310
1982 Q2	+834	+119	+715
Q3	+1272	+567	+705
Q4	+2420	+1215	+1205
1983 Q1	+778	-194	+972
Q2	-32	-254	+341
Q3	-102	-378	+480
Q4	-190	-350	+160
1983 July	+22	-138	+160
Aug	+270	+110	+160
Sept			

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

The deteriorating trade position is most marked in the manufacturing sector where Britain now runs a deficit for the first time in its industrial history.

Traditionally, Britain has exported manufactured goods to pay for imports of food and

basic materials. Now that role is played by oil. In the first half of 1983 imports of manufactured goods exceeded exports by £1,222m, a turnaround from the second half of 1982 of more than £2,000m. Britain's non-oil trade in goods has been in deficit to the tune of £2,000m a quarter this

year, outweighed - but only just - by the surplus earned on trade in oil. Imports have grown in virtually every sector of the economy. Between the second and third quarters the increases were most marked for chemicals and consumer goods, especially cars, to meet booming demand over the summer. But imports of food and basic materials (other than fuel) fell in the third quarter, suggesting that companies have not been rebuilding stocks. The Government has been hoping that some restocking investment and exports would take over from the consumer spending spree as the impetus behind continuing recovery next year. But the trade figures provide little encouragement. The latest Treasury forecast for the 1983 balance of payments will be published with the Chancellor's autumn statement some time next month.

Smallest drop in job numbers since 1979

By Frances Williams and Edward Townsend

The number of jobs in the economy fell by 8,000 in the second quarter this year, the smallest drop for four years, as service industries stepped up recruitment. The figures, published yesterday in the official *Employment Gazette*, were nevertheless a disappointment to the Government because they follow preliminary estimates suggesting that employment in the second quarter had risen for the first time since the economic downturn began in 1979.

The fall in the second quarter compared with a drop of 42,000 in the first quarter and 120,000 in the last three months of 1982. Manufacturing employment is still declining, at the rate of 29,000 a month since the beginning of the year. But the service industries have begun to take on new workers after more than two years of almost continuous job losses, with gains of 61,000 in the first quarter and 83,000 in the second.

The strongest employment growth has been in insurance, banking, finance and business services. Since 1980 output per person employed in manufacturing has jumped by more than 18 per cent, as more output has been produced with fewer workers. But productivity as a whole has risen much more slowly - by 2.3 per cent in the last 12 months and nearly 8 per cent since 1980. This is still better than during most of the 1970s. The *Employment Gazette* also reports that 2.9m days have been lost through strikes in the first nine months of this year,



Nigel Lawson: pressed for higher capital spending

the lowest since the exceptional year of 1976, and only a third of the 8m averaged in the same period over the past decade.

● Business leaders stressed forcibly to the Chancellor Mr Nigel Lawson, yesterday their concern that the patchy economic recovery is in danger of petering out unless rapid steps are taken to strengthen industry. Edward Townsend writes. In advance of next month's autumn financial statement by Mr Lawson, the CBI, led by the director general, Sir Terence Beckett, pressed industry's demands for increases in capital spending on public projects while holding down current expenditure. The CBI also wants the Government to scrap the remainder of the national insurance surcharge, the tax on jobs that Mrs Thatcher has promised to abolish. Employers do not want the money recouped by increasing contributions on basic National Insurance.

New stock market index planned

By Derek Paine

A stock market index, covering 100 shares and with a minute-by-minute update, may be introduced next year. Preliminary talks are now taking place.

The index could be run by the Stock Exchange, the London International Financial Futures Exchange, or the *Financial Times* or all three. Many believe that the new index would be essential if the *Life* went ahead with the creation of a stock index futures contract.

Life is considering the introduction of a number of new contracts, including one for index futures. It is unlikely that any new contract will be launched before March.

There is a strong belief in *Life* that the existing indices are not suitable for a futures contract. It is believed that the *Financial Times* 30-share index is too unbalanced and the *FT* all-share index too cumbersome. Many *Life* members believe that a stock index futures contract would greatly enhance the general awareness of the fledgling market.

Stock futures contracts are already popular in the United States. A study of transatlantic markets suggests that a futures contract can trade up to a 3 per cent premium or discount to the underlying index level at any one time.

Life, which trades in a variety of financial futures, is based in the Royal Exchange in the City. It was launched a year ago.

Enterprise forecasts substantial growth

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Enterprise Oil, the Government's latest privatization candidate, will develop into a substantial exploration and production company over the next few years, its newly-appointed chairman, Mr William Bell, said yesterday.

The company, which has taken over the North Sea oil assets formerly owned by the state-owned British Gas corporation, is expected to rise upwards of £400m when it is floated on the stock market, probably in the second quarter of next year.

The flotation, announced last on Tuesday night in the House of Commons by Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, will break new ground in the Government's accelerating programme of denationalizing state industries.

The Government intends to sell 100 per cent of the share capital of the new company, something it has only done once before, with the much smaller flotation of Amersham International. It has retained substantial minority stakes in its other large privatization issues, such as Britoil, British Aerospace and Cable and Wireless.

The new company will be coming to market without any trading record as an independent company, and with a management that has only begun to be recruited in the last few weeks. The lack of a trading record will inevitably introduce an element of uncertainty into the company's reception by investors.

Enterprise has inherited from British Gas stakes in six proven oil fields in the North Sea, giving it production of 29,000 barrels a day, a level that is likely to rise to 50,000 barrels a day or more by 1986.

It has also been vested with interests in 20 exploration blocks formerly awarded to British Gas.

Mr Bell, a regional coordinator with Royal Dutch Shell, said that Enterprise Oil was starting from a strong base, but that a great deal still needed to be done.

Although no decision has yet been taken, the Government is likely to retain one "special share" in Enterprise Oil, designed, as with the Britoil issue, to block any unwelcome takeover approaches.

City Editor's Comment

Whose hands on the electronics?

As if the prospect of industrial action by some staff over Christmas opening hours were not enough, the clearing banks face the prospect of another unwelcome gift from the National Consumer Council. Its report on personal banking services will be published on December 14 and is likely to contain some controversial and robust recommendations.

A foretaste of what can be expected emerged yesterday from Mr Jeremy Mitchell, director of the NCC, when he addressed the FT conference on banking and electronic technology. New technology and the bearing it has on competition among different financial institutions will be issues in the NCC report.

"If consumers are going to get maximum benefit from electronic banking, then the existing barriers to competition need to be examined thoroughly to see whether they really are necessary. In particular, will all types of financial institutions have equal opportunities to provide the new banking technologies?", Mr Mitchell asked.

Mr Mitchell argued that banks, building societies and others should be able to compete on an equal footing in supplying services to the consumer and the Government should work to ensure that the legal and regulatory framework allowed this. He pointed out that building societies, for instance, are at a competitive disadvantage as regards payment of wages (it takes several days longer than if wages are paid into a bank account) - although, of course, the advantages are not all on the side of the banks.

His premise, however, is that consumers want to be able to choose whether they draw a cheque on a bank or a building society or - once electronic payment at the

shop counter becomes a reality - whether their bank or building society account is debited.

Supervisory and regulatory changes will be needed before building societies and others can hope to compete on an equal footing with the banks and that will involve additional responsibilities and increased prudential monitoring.

Equally crucial, however, is the question of access to technology now that the advances in electronics are making it increasingly easy - a in theory at least - for non-banks to compete with the big clearers. Reading between the lines of Mr Mitchell's speech, it takes no imagination to infer that the NCC is concerned about the big banks choking off competition by limiting access to electronic systems.

It is not hard to see why. The big banks control the cheque clearing system, the automated system for payment of wages and - at this stage - the proposed electronic point-of-sale payments system.

There is considerable concern among smaller banks and non-banks that they will be at a disadvantage when electronic point-of-sale is finally set up - on a number of occasions the big banks have appeared extremely reluctant to allow competitors into their systems. When Abbey National produced a cheque book in conjunction with the Co-op Bank, Mr Clive Thornton, chief executive, virtually accused the big banks of conspiring to block the scheme.

Both the Bank of England and the Office of Fair Trading are already keenly interested in the question of access to electronic banking technology. However, it would be no surprise if the NCC recommended changes in the way access is presently determined.

WALL STREET

Dow Jones down by 6 points

New York (AP - Dow Jones) - Stocks declined over a widening front in early trading yesterday.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down about 6 points. It had begun the day with a 2-point gain.

Declines led advances by about 7-to-6, and trading was moderately active.

Mr Arthur Ammann, partner in Boettcher & Co, said the market did not seem too serious about the declines. Data General was up 3 1/2 to 71. International Business Machines was 128, down 1/2. Texas Instruments 111 1/2, down 1/2. General Electric 57 1/2, up 1/2. General Motors 79 1/2, up 1/2. Steel 27 1/2, down 1/2. Exxon 39 1/2, unchanged. Digital Equipment 67 1/2, down 1/2. Philip Morris 70 1/2, up 1/2. Eastman Kodak 69 down 1/2 and Xerox 45 1/2, down 1/2. Monsanto was down 6 1/2 to 104 1/2. Rohm Haas off 1 1/2 to 72 1/2. Commodore International down 1 1/2 to 37 1/2. Getty Oil up 1 1/2 to 69 1/2. AMP Inc up 2 1/2 to 106 1/2. Saunders Associates 54 1/2, down 1 1/2. Watkins-Johnson 79 1/2, up 1 1/2.

Brengreen fails in £36m fight for Sunlight

By Wayne Lawton

Brengreen (Holdings), the commercial cleaning company, has failed in its £36m attempt to take over its competitor Sunlight Services.

Brengreen said it received acceptances totalling only 13.9 per cent of Sunlight and, coupled with the 7.5 per cent it had already bought in the market, this gave it control over 21.4 per cent of the company, or 2,604,967 Sunlight shares.

The result had been widely expected in the stock market since Tuesday morning when Sunlight shares began falling from their peak of 25p. After the announcement they stood at 22p, still well up from the 17p level ruling before Brengreen made its offer.

Mr David Evans, chairman of Brengreen, expressed disappointment at the result. He said Brengreen intended retaining the 7.2 per cent of Sunlight it owned and would expect the company to meet the profits and business forecasts made in its defence documents. Brengreen had earlier claimed that it had support

equivalent to 30 per cent of Sunlight and that that figure was rising.

Mr Evans said that by last Monday his company had gained enough acceptances to win the battle but a large institutional shareholder of Sunlight, believed to be Throgmorton Trust with more than 10 per cent, had changed its mind and decided to support the Sunlight management.

Mr Evans said: "We could not turn around those people that decided to switch their decision so by Tuesday we knew we had lost."

He said Brengreen is now Sunlight's third largest shareholder and that it fully intends making sure that Sunlight meets all the profit and contractual forecasts made in its defence.

The hard-fought battle had been jockeying for position within the cleaning sector involving companies who will compete for contracts worth £500m after privatization of cleaning work.

A spokesman for Sunlight said the company was delighted

US planemaker seeks European partner

Lockheed thinks supersonic

By Jonathan Clare

The Lockheed Corporation may build a supersonic airliner in the 1990s if it can find a suitable, possibly European, partner.

The proposed supersonic aircraft would use the technology that Lockheed has built up from making the SR71 Blackbird spy plane, which can fly at more than 2,000 mph at more than 85,000 ft. Lockheed Corporation's shares gained a London stock market listing yesterday as part of a campaign to make the company more familiar to European investors and potential partners.

Lockheed, which was quoted in Zurich on Tuesday, believes that its European listings will help it tap European capital.

Mr Roy Anderson, Lockheed's chairman and chief executive, said that he would

encourage a joint venture to build aircraft with a European aircraft manufacturer. But the company would be unlikely to build a supersonic aircraft with a British partner because of this country's experience with Concorde.

According to Mr Anderson: "There's a need for a supersonic transport. We [the US] depend on the Pacific Rim - Tokyo to Australia - and there's a lot of long and tiring travel."

He said that Concorde had failed to fit the bill because it was too small.

Mr Anderson said there was no intention of approaching the markets to raise capital because cash generation was now very strong and the company would have no long-term debt by 1986.

But it might need cash for an acquisition in the future, prob-

ably in the field of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacture (Cadcam). It would be unlikely to issue a paper for an acquisition.

Lockheed would consider building a supersonic transport as part of a drive to get back into the civil aviation market which it abandoned after stopping production of the Tristar. But it would manufacture a civil aircraft only as part of a consortium.

Since dropping Tristar production, Lockheed has become increasingly dependent on defence equipment.

Mr Anderson wants to get civil business back to the 30 per cent level it reached during Tristar production but expects this to take 10 years.

Lockheed is now developing its civil side with information technology and Cadcam.

Associated Dairies Group

One of the most successful retailers to the British family

Mr. Noel Stockdale reports:

- * 28th consecutive year of growth
- * Profit before tax up 27.3%
- * Dividend increase 29.3%

SALIENT FIGURES FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED	30.4.83 £'000	15.82 £'000
Profit before tax	77,386	60,777
Profit after tax	45,167	33,979
Retained earnings	42,172	33,983
Ordinary dividends	14,706	11,343

- * Asda achieved excellent profits and ten new superstores opened in the financial year set another company record.
- * AFF continued its splendid growth record and greater efficiency of Allied Carpets and Wades brought about improved profits.
- * To bring the share capital more closely in line with the current value of assets employed, it is proposed to recommend a capitalisation of part of the reserves by the issue of one ordinary share for every three ordinary shares held at close of business on 23rd September 1983.

Associated Dairies Group PLC
Craven House, Kirkstall Road, Leeds LS3 1JE

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK

Avana cooks up more profit growth

Avana Group
Half-year to 1-10-83
Pretax profit £8.7m (£5.1m)
Turnover £85.4m (£72.5m)
Net interim dividend 3.75p (3p)
Share price 494, up 7p. Yield 2.2%

Avana Group, helped by buoyant food sales through Marks and Spencer, continued its record of profits growth in the half year to the end of last month.

Pretax profits rose by more than 30 per cent from £5.1m to £8.7m on an 18 per cent increase in sales to £85.4m. Almost £40,000,000 of the profit increase and half the sales rise derived from the first-time contribution of Lesme, the chocolate business acquired in April.

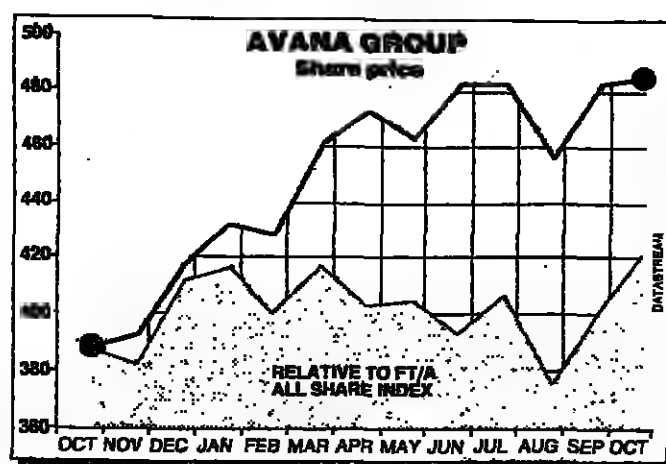
But, again, the two-star performers in the group were R F Brookes, the M and S supplier, and Viota's breakfast cereal business which is doing so well that a £10m investment programme for its factory on Merseyside has been approved.

Profits also received a significant boost from the home-kew kit company, Unican which has been achieving an astonishing 35 per cent growth in volume sales and, it is thought, contributed £350,000 to the half-year results.

The rate at which Brookes has launched has enabled the group as a whole to push up its net profit margin by nearly 1 per cent to 7.9 per cent.

Two years ago, Brookes had only three products. Today it has more than 40. The company could increase sales by 40 per cent over the next 12 months.

Avana looks set to achieve



pretax profits of about £17m for the full year (£12.6m last time), leaving the shares - up 7p yesterday to 494p - selling at 22 times fully taxed earnings. They will yield 2.2 per cent, given that the rise of a quarter in the half-year dividend is extended to the final.

Henderson Group

The Henderson Group
Half-year to 27.8.83
Pretax profit £2.35m (£1.65m)
Stated earnings 6.6p (5.1p)
Turnover £28m (£23.9m)
Net interim dividend 1.33p (1.0p)
Share price 170p up 2p. Yield 4.1%

Diversification by Henderson Group, the garage and industrial doors company, into electricals and security is clearly beginning to pay off.

Half-year pretax profits are up 42 per cent at £2.6m and with the US security acquisition, Continental Instruments Corporation, on course for a contribution of perhaps £1m this year, the group looks capable of achieving full year profits of £5.4m against £3.9m last year.

But for exceptionally high spending on establishing subsidiaries in Britain, Holland and South Africa to import and sell CIC and other security products, they would be even higher.

Henderson is also achieving good growth in its traditional business of industrial doors and has made significant inroads into competitors' markets. Given the stock market's glamour rating for security stock, the shares selling at 14 times likely fully taxed earnings and yielding a prospective 4.1 per cent, look reasonable value.

Crystalate

Crystalate's point-by-point rebuttal of Royal Worcester's defence document neglects to mention the current value of the bid. Royal shareholders may therefore be under the impression that it is still worth 310p a share, the value when Crystalate made its offer. In fact, the mixed ordinary share and loan stock offer is currently only worth 284p per share.

However, Royal's share price has also fallen from 305p to 300p on further consideration by the market of just how far off recovery still is. Without doubt, the Royal share price is substantially supported by the bid and would otherwise tumble back nearer the 195p level the share traded at when Crystalate's stake was first declared.

The first closing date of the bid is tomorrow, with little likelihood of substantial acceptance. Shareholders should hang on for a higher offer.

Gill & Duffus

Since the sudden profits plunge of John Brown, companies who omit any half-time statement and merely disclose a full-year profits forecast, have been viewed with unease.

Gill and Duffus, the international commodity trader which has been busy repairing the hole in its accounts after a disaster three years ago, adopts such a practice.

Gill & Duffus
Year to 31.12.83
Estimated pretax profit £17.5m to £19.5m (£12.5m)
Net interim dividend 4p (3.6p)
Share price 175p + 3p

However, the management, conscious of the lack of information, now express a year-end forecast as a range, rather than a minimum figure. This year it is between £17.5m and £19.5m against a pretax figure of £12.9m last time.

The bulk of the improvement, even 10 months into its trading year, will be represented by less elimination of £3.5m coming from the disposal of its American chemical interests.

But some growth will come through from the higher activity in the cocoa markets.

As a sign of board confidence the interim dividend is lifted from 3.6p to 4p and, providing present trends continue, a 5.5p final.

The shares, up 3p to 175p yesterday, do not look expensive, and with a fair wind, some analysts see the price above 200p early next year.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Wire and Plastic Products
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £193,000 (£161,000)
Stated earnings 3.12p (2.53p)
Turnover £1.67 (£1.28m)
Net interim dividend 1p (0.85p)

First Charlotte Assets Trust
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £18,000 (profit £38,000)
Income £24,000 (£23,000)

Boosey and Hawkes
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £481,000 (loss £259,000)
Turnover £17.3m (£13.9m)
Net interim dividend 2p (none)

Foster Brothers Clothing
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £1.9m (£1m)
Stated earnings 2.9p (1.4p)
Turnover £44.5m (£37.5m)
Net interim dividend 1.25p (1.1p)

Fairview Estates
Year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £7.5m (£6.3m)
Stated earnings 17.7p (15.5p)
Net dividend 5.5p (5p)

Helland Bar
Half-year to 30.7.83
Pretax loss £165,000 (profit £76,000)
Loss per share 5.7p (profit 1.6p)
Turnover £3.5m (£2.9m)

David Dixon Group
Year to 29.3.83
Pretax loss £424,000 (£18,000)
Loss per share 22p (1.7p)
Turnover £13.4m (£12m)
Net dividend 2.22p (6.2p)

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES			
Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Coffee, Arabica	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Coffee, Robusta	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Cocoa	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Sugar	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Wheat	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Barley	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Oats	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Rice	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Maize	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Soya beans	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Linseed	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Mustard seed	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Flax seed	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Almonds	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Walnuts	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Peanut oil	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Sunflower oil	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Vegetable oil	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Animal fats	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Crude oil	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Gas oil	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Heating oil	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Bitumen	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Asphalt	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Lead	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Zinc	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Copper	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Nickel	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Platinum	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Palladium	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Gold	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Silver	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Iron ore	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Coal	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Timber	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Grain	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Oilseeds	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Spices	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Herbs	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Medicines	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Alcohol	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Tobacco	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Textiles	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Leather	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Rubber	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Plastics	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Metals	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Chemicals	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Pharmaceuticals	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Foodstuffs	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Drugs	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Minerals	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Fuels	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Power	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Water	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Air	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Sea	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Land	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Space	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Telecom	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Media	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Entertainment	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Education	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Health	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Environment	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Transport	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Utilities	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Services	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50
Other	100 lbs	158.75	↓ 2.50

ZETTERS GROUP PLC

Year ended 31.3.83

Group turnover	£26.18m	£26.07m
Profit before taxation	£1.3m	£1.07m
Profit after taxation	£591,863	£499,712
Final dividend of 2.5p per share together with interim dividend paid in April and the associated tax credits is equivalent to 4.43p per share, an increase of 13.7% over last year's dividend		
Earnings per share	9.03p	7.62p

Points from the Statement of the Chairman, Mr. Paul Zetter C.B.E.

The decision to install the most up-to-date computerised pools system has helped us increase profits in spite of almost unchanged turnover. This policy is clearly paying dividends, and will continue to do so. We have effectively improved our service to Bingo members while reducing the overall price to play at our Clubs. Consequently, we have more than maintained our share of the market.

Future

The proposal to increase the final dividend reflects the Board's satisfaction with the pre-tax profits earned in the financial year ended 31st March 1983. Profits are better earned from growth than from economies; we shall endeavour to implement that philosophy.

IS YOUR BUILDING SOCIETY BRANCH CLOSED ON XMAS DAY?

HOMELINK ISN'T. And you can also discount shop, catch up on all your overdue bill paying, bid in the Xmas Auction, enter the Homelink competition, all free. No other Building Society will be able to match it for years because Homelink was developed in secret using the latest microchip technology.

"Homelink is beginning to make the notion of a multi-branch building society... look distinctly old fashioned."

SUNDAY TIMES

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WALL STREET			
Company	Price	Change	Volume
AMC Inc	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
AMR	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
AMT	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANA	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
AND	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANF	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANG	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANI	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANJ	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANK	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANL	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANM	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANP	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANQ	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANR	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANS	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANT	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANU	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANV	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANW	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANX	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANY	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANZ	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANA	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
AND	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANF	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANG	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANI	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANJ	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANK	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANL	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANM	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANP	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANQ	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANR	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANS	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANT	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANU	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANV	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANW	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANX	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANY	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100
ANZ	27 1/2	↓ 1/2	100

Commercial property Norwich winner

Estates & General Investment have won the competition to develop a new shopping centre in Norwich with a £30m two-level mall. The development will be the biggest ever undertaken by the company.

The Estate & General scheme, known as Castle Mall, appeared only this year as a late contender in a competition between potential developers that had been running for several years.

The proposed development will link the "Castle" side of the city with the main shopping centre. Other contenders to develop the new centre were the Prudential and Leigh Developments.

Estates & General proposals envisage a 174,000 sq ft shopping area on two levels, plus a 90,000 sq ft department store, another 23,000 sq ft store and 30 shops. The scheme also includes a 750-space underground car park linked to the department store. There will also be car parking adjacent to the mall.

A new 100-room hotel will be built at Timberhill to replace the Castle Hotel, providing access to the development. The Castle Hotel is already owned by Estates & General.

The rival schemes concentrated on Timberhill, which is separated from the main shopping area by a main road. The Castle Bailey, currently used as a car park, is listed as an ancient monument and Estates & General says the development will allow substantial archaeological excavation.

Work on the scheme is expected to start in two years' time, after the archaeological dig, with completion scheduled for three years after that.

A Debenhams and Chinnocks survey among multiple retailers who might be interested in taking up space in the mall received 66 per cent positive answers. The survey also showed there was demand in the city for 300,000 sq. ft. of retail space.

The architect is Michael Innes, of Lambert, Scott & Innes, a local firm. The engineers are Ove Arup.

Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Society is offering five-year leases on its £5.75m mixed office and industrial development in the Great West Road, West London. Clerical and its partner, Hunting Gate, say they have decided

to drop the traditional 25-year lease because of the expected demand from overseas companies, particularly from the United States, who expect shorter leases.

AEG-Telefunken is to concentrate its engineering division on the Wincoburn Triangle estate, near Reading. The new premises will combine the current Maidenhead sales office and the engineering and production centre at Hazel Grove, Stockport.

AEG says the relocation will mean a substantial investment in office and industrial space in Wincoburn. AEG will use part of Hazel Grove as a warehouse, with the balance of 80,000 sq. ft. being disposed of. Agents are Gordon Lynch and Richard Ellis.

Beazer (Commercial Developments) has sold its 14,587 sq. ft. office development in Taunton for more than £700,000 to Wesleyan and General Assurance Society, of Birmingham. The three-storey building, known as St James Buildings, is divided into seven self-contained units, all but two of which have been let through Lalonde Bros & Parham.

Lalonde says it originally conceived the idea of small self-contained offices to meet demand from service industries. The firm advised Beazer on the design of the building.

The former St Andrews House, in Woking, has been sold to Costain at a rent of £635,000 a year subject to an initial 13-month rent-free period. The 59,000 sq. ft. building, adjacent to the new civic centre, has changed its name to Costain House and will house Costain International, Costain Management Design and Foundation Engineering, Jones Lang Wootton acted for Universities Staff Superannuation Fund, the landlords, and Richard Ellis for Costain.

The 225,000 sq. ft. Metal Box factory in Loughborough Road, Leicester, has been sold to Crown Crest Enterprises for £1.25m. A local firm proposes to operate the largest cash-and-carry wholesale warehouse on the site. Crown Crest intends to include 17 separate wholesale units within the old factory. The complicated deal involved planning consent for change of use and a partial leaseback to Metal Box. The agent was Dron & Wright.

Jonathan Clare



Haslemere Estates has just completed the refurbishment of West India House and 54 Baldwin Street, Bristol. It comprises 11 offices suites, ranging from 800 sq ft. The building which is on the quayside, is close to Bristol's financial centre. Hartnell Taylor Cook.

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FAI wins London listing

By Andrew Cornallias
FAI Insurance, the largest insurance company in Australia, yesterday won a London listing, the first for an Australian company since 1980.

Mr Larry Adler, the Hungarian-born chairman of the

Sydney company, said the listing would help widen interest in its shares in London. About 10 per cent of FAI's shares are held in London, the rest in Australia.

Last year the group made pretax profits of £8.5m on assets

of £126m. The shares trade in Melbourne at the equivalent of £2.84 each to give FAI a market capitalization of £40m.

FAI specializes in property, motor and fire insurance and has more than 700,000 policyholders.

Fairview Estates plc

Preliminary Statement - year ended 30th June 1983

	Year Ended 30th June 1983	Year Ended 30th June 1982
Turnover	5000	5000
	37,593	30,971
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	7,512	6,247
Taxation - current year charge	(2,042)	(1,042)
- prior years credit	500	-
Profit after Taxation	5,970	5,205
Amount Absorbed by dividends	1,889	1,885
Dividend on Ordinary Shares - Interim	1.461p	1.329p
- Final	4.040p	3.673p
Total	5.501p	5.001p
Earnings per share	17.7p	15.5p
Net Asset Value per Share	165p	155p

DIVIDENDS

The final dividend proposed by the Directors of 4.040p per share is the net payment to shareholders. Taking into account the tax credit available to United Kingdom shareholders, the total dividends paid or proposed represent a total of 7.859p per share. The final dividend will be, subject to approval by the members, paid to those shareholders on the register at close of business on 10th November 1983.

PROFIT & PROSPECTS

The contracted rent roll is now £4.88m.

Steady progress in the growth of net assets has been made which is gratifying in times when some investment properties have reduced in value. The quality of our portfolio prevails.

Good progress has been made in house sales and the reduction of land stocks.

The next financial year has started satisfactorily and lower interest rates will help all aspects of our business.

D. J. Cope, Chairman
26th October, 1983

Fairview

Turbo faces Canada's biggest bankruptcy

From David Young
Calgary

Turbo Resources, a Canadian petrol and mining group, is selling some of its mineral holdings to try to head off the largest bankruptcy in the country's history.

The company, based in Calgary, owes Can\$900m (£601m) to 12 investment groups. Two have been granted judgment against Turbo for Can\$25m, making the company legally bankrupt, but have agreed to give it more time to negotiate a debt restructuring.

Turbo has run into trouble because of production problems at its Calgary oil-refining plant and because of a disastrous fall in sales in the highly-competitive Canadian petrol market. One company took price-cutting to its ultimate in Winnipeg when it paid motorists four cents a litre to fill up at its petrol stations.

Turbo is trying to sell off its 90 per cent holding in Bankeno mines as a key part of its planned restructuring. It would provide Can\$200m cash and allow the company to meet a ruling in the state of Ontario under which a court has ordered it to compensate shareholders of another mining group who were paid a lower rate for their shares when Turbo took the company over.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Bardays	9%
BCCI	9%
Chifbank Savings	11.04%
Consolidated Credit	9 1/4%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Rates
1 Year (fixed) 11.00% to 11.50%
2 Year (fixed) 11.50% to 12.00%
3 Year (fixed) 12.00% to 12.50%
5 Year (fixed) 12.50% to 13.00%
Over 5 Years 13.00% and over 7 1/2%

LTA to receive record £2.7m for Wimbledon

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The management committee of the Wimbledon championships announced yesterday that they would be handing over to the Lawn Tennis Association a record surplus of £2,751,154, an increase of almost 80 per cent on the 1982 figure. The snag is that the LTA will have to pass on much of it (probably between £600,000 and £1m) in taxation.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, chairman of the committee, is irked that so much money should be diverted from the LTA and the overall development of British tennis. "It is unfortunate that under present rules the LTA has to pay tax on the money received from the championships," he said. "It is money earned by the sport for the sport, and it certainly seems wrong to use that a large proportion of it. The LTA are now planning to take this matter up again. If this rule were relaxed, the LTA, with Wimbledon's help, could do so much more for British tennis."

The championships are run by a joint committee of the All England Club and the LTA, who have been discreetly efficient in cashing in on Wimbledon's reputation without overt sponsorship. Sir Brian said yesterday: "I believe the surplus we have announced today is a total justification of the committee of management's original policy to plan for soundly based longer term gains, rather than the quick short-term profits we could



Sir Brian: policy justified

have obtained through direct sponsorship."

Next Tuesday a team of All England Club members, including Virginia Wade, will arrive home from Japan after a tour, combining match-play and money-making. The idea is to "support British industry" as Sir Brian put it, by promoting Japanese sales of a variety of products bearing the Wimbledon emblem.

The largest increase in revenue this year arose from broadcasting and television fees: up from £2,074,110 to £3,996,650. The income from overseas television coverage should continue to rise. Ticket sales brought in more money, too. This year's record attendance of more than 360,000 occurred because of good weather, expanded premises that made it reasonable to let more people in, and an extra

day's play. The total income was £7,340,378.

The All England Club have yet to make up their mind about the possibility of installing floodlights for emergency use. Nor have they reached a decision about a date for expanding the number of indoor courts from two to five: an issue that in any case is of more interest to members than to the public as a whole.

Other than the size of the surplus and a reminder that professional tennis is a viable segment of the entertainment industry, the most interesting point to arise from yesterday's Wimbledon press conference was confirmation that the International Lawn Tennis Club of Great Britain intend to make an annual award for sportsmanship during the championships.

Sir Brian suggested that it was "illogical" and "a bit gimmicky" to grant awards for the kind of behaviour that should be normal. The championships committee, therefore, were taking no such action themselves. He and they are totally right, the "IC" as they are briefly known, exist to promote good fellowship and friendly rivalry among players of all nations. Their proposed award implies a contradictory belief that good sportsmanship is so exceptional that it deserves special recognition.

© Tokyo (Reuter) - Ross Lindell, of Czechoslovakia, the top seed, comfortably beat Jimmy Connors, of the United States 7-5, 6-4, yesterday to move into the second round of the \$375,000 Tokyo-Goodwill Prix tournament.

MOTOR RALLYING

Mikkola leads 17 survivors

Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast (Reuter) - Hannu Mikkola, of Finland, driving an Audi Quattro, took the lead in the fifteenth Ivory Coast rally, surviving a first stage in which two-thirds of the 50 starters dropped out. He will take the 1983 world championship if he wins.

Only 17 drivers completed the 360-mile overnight stage.

FIRST STAGE (57km, 26min): 1. Mikkola (Fin) Audi Quattro, 55 minutes; 2. Waidgood (Swe) Toyota Celica, 57; 3. Eland (Swe) Toyota Celica, 1:17.4; 4. Lampi (Fin) Audi Quattro, 1:28; 5. Asaad (Levy Coast) Toyota Celica, 1:29; 6. Andriano (Ivory Coast) Peugeot 205, 1:29.

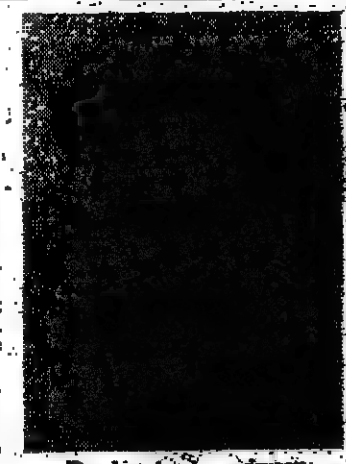
CYCLING

Doyle's double over Danes

Dortmund (Reuter) - Danny Clark of Australia and Tony Doyle of Great Britain won the six-day cycle race here on Tuesday night, recording their second West German victory in eight days.

The pair repeated their West Berlin triumph over Geri Frank and Hans-Henrik Oersted, leaving the Danes a lap behind.

LEADERS PLACES: 1. D Clark (Aus) and A Doyle (GB), 482 points; 2. G Frank and H Oersted (Den) 282; 3. D Thurner and S Gellert (FRG) 288; 4. U Fiedler and M Kasper (Swe) 215; 5. J Kruuse (NOR) and G Wiggins (Aus) 248; 6. G Braun and H Finkbein (FRG) 253; 7.



Doyle six-day winner

GOLF

Chance for Coles to get back in the money

From Michael Phillips
Barcelona

Nell Coles must feel that he was born a generation too early. Twenty years ago he headed the money list with £3,720, compared with the £119,416 that Nick Faldo has paid into the bank by finishing number one in Europe this season.

Coles has been a professional now for 35 years, 27 of them spent on the tour, and during his illustrious career he has captured no less than 32 titles. He will celebrate his fiftieth birthday next year but the desire to win has not waned.

To defend his title in the £80,000 Sanyo Open, which starts on the El Prat course here today, he has made a 5,000 mile round drive and yet he still looks as fresh as a daisy when he stepped out of his Mercedes to start practice.

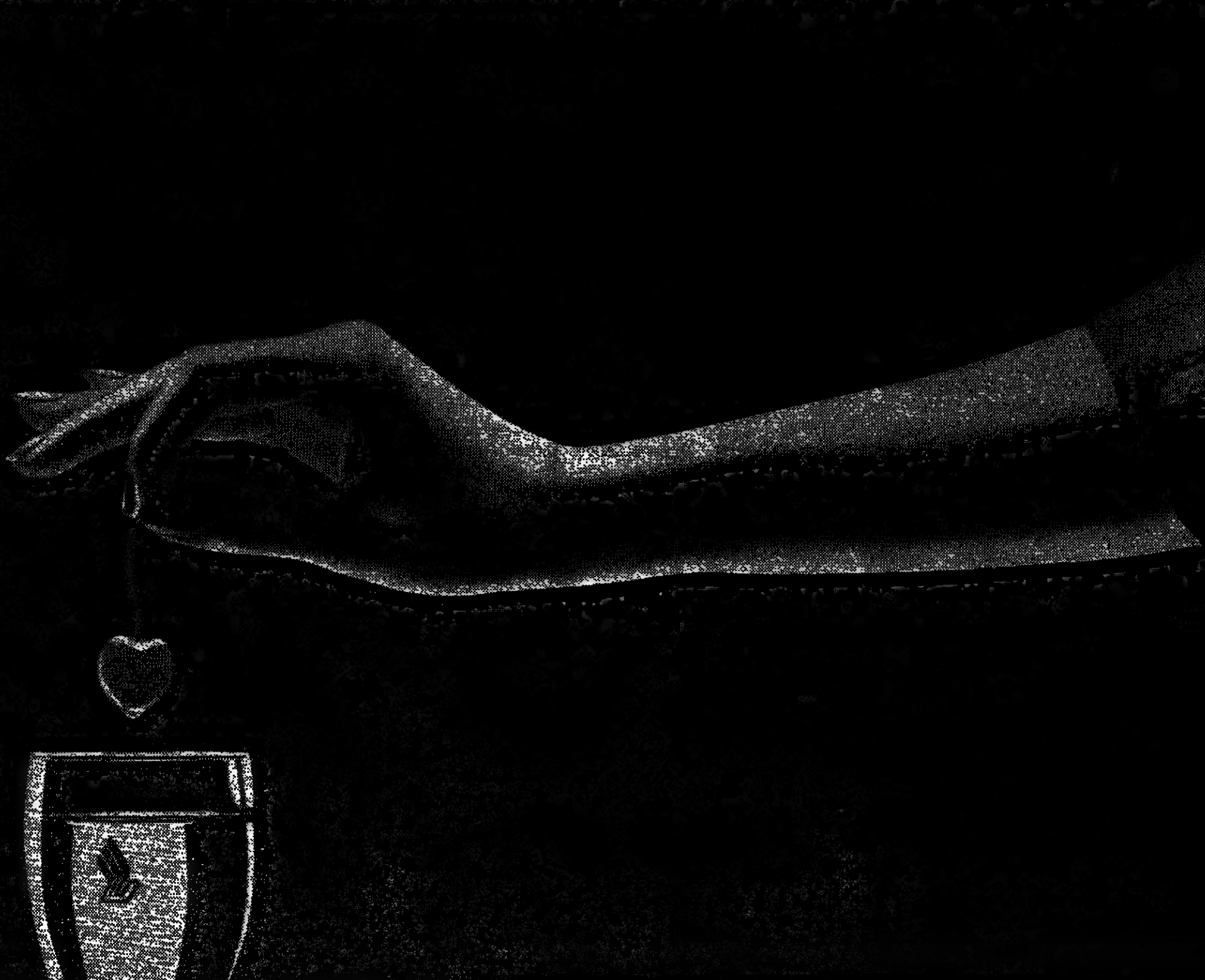
What is surprising is that Coles is a scratch in the official money list with winnings of only £8,192. It is surprising because one must thumb back through the record books to 1969 to discover when Coles last finished outside the leading 20 money winners.

Unlike the younger players trading similar territory, Coles, at the moment, has no problems regarding his exempt status. With the number one position decided, when the withdrawal of Severiano Ballesteros, the spotlight turns on to the players seeking to finish in the leading 60 which guarantees that they will not have to go through the pre-qualifying ordeal in 1984.

Coles is secure because he is a scratch, exempt status through being fourth in the European career money winning list. He has won £302,342, although that figure would have been much higher if he had been guiding his career today with the same ease as he won £1m in 1966.

Fred Way returning to action after his successful apprenticeship in the Ryder Cup, Sandy Lyle and Ian Woosnam, his respected rivals for Coles, this year. For them the pressure is certainly less than that on those players fighting to obtain their exempt status. For instance, Nick Faldo, who is fifty-seventh, tried to survive the pre-qualifying round last year. He should be overtake by players such as Ian Mooney, Bill Longman and Chris Moody.

ALL TOO SOON IT'LL BE THE DOG EAT DOG OF THE CROWDED MARKETPLACE.



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FOOTBALL: CLOAK OF UNCERTAINTY THROWN OVER GROUP THREE

Kiss revives England's fading hopes

Hungary 1
Denmark 0

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

England were last night given the Kiss of Life. Sándor Kiss, one of six Hungarians brought in to strengthen the side humiliated by England a fortnight ago, scored the only goal in their European Championship tie against Denmark in Budapest and threw a cloak of uncertainty over the outcome of Group Three.

Denmark, the leaders, needed to win to end speculation. Now they must triumph in the more hostile atmosphere in Greece to qualify for the finals in France next summer. The sure assumption is that England will beat Luxembourg, yet to gain a single point, on the same night, November 16.

Bobby Robson, England's manager, could scarcely believe it when

Tommy Torosik, the captain who is as lazy as he is talented, weighed the perfect through ball in the 56th minute. Kiss, who played in spite of a back injury that will necessitate an operation during Hungary's mid-season break next month, fired confidently through a gap at the near post.

Robson, who remained deceptively calm throughout the live screening of the game in London, admitted that he would "rather not endure such a tantalising experience ever again. So much was hanging on this and I could feel my heart beating faster and faster until those last few seconds."

"I couldn't see Denmark winning 1-0. I thought it would be much more than that. With their ability and flexibility, I could not foresee the Hungarians holding them. But they have only themselves to blame for missing those opportunities. It is an amazing result. It has given us a sneaking chance."

"I don't know whether they are playing in Athens or not next month but I would expect the Greeks to be more difficult to beat, because apart from anything else, they are in with a theoretical chance themselves. But Hungary's win has revived the interest of the whole nation in these championships."

The Hungarians might have been jolly waiting to set, so sloppy was their start. On a surface dampened by rain, the mistakes of the most inexperienced defence in their history were alarming.

"Look at their keeper. My God," Robson gasped as Kovacs came out tentatively for a cross. "You would not see that in a Sunday League game would you?"

Simonsen was the main danger. That should not be surprising. He was marred by Kardois, the defender who was so utterly inept against England. The little Dane was given space and Jesper Olsen wide on the left, created it himself.

Both were regularly brought down to earth invariably illegally.

Yet through aggression that was never evident a fortnight ago, the Hungarians themselves began to forge openings of promise. Poloskey, twice, and Torosik, who was denied his first goal for his country for more than three years by a remarkable save from Kjaer, raised the hopes of England's manager, whose nerves were to be stretched like torn elastic after the interval.

Laudrup, guilty of an early miss at Wembley, committed the same crime in the 11th minute within the first minute of the second half by firing into the side netting. Nielsen, never quite closer after the header as Denmark threw everybody forward.

DENMARK: D Kjaer; J Nielsen, M Olsen, J Lauridsen (P Sjogren), S Rusk, S Lerby, J Berntsen, A Simonsen, M Laudrup, K Bergman.

HUNGARY: A Kovacs; J Csizsary, G Kozsmai, A Rón, J Varga, P Marnai, K Károlyi, G Csengrasi, S Kiss, A Tóth, G Poloskey.

SNOOKER

Wales in mood to win third title

By Sidney Friskin

Wales' three snookers, Ray Reardon, Terry Griffiths and Doug Mountjoy, gave a sparkling exhibition of sharp shooting in the State Express World Team Classic at the Henson Theatre, Reading, yesterday. In their group A match against Australia, they won all three games in the afternoon and at that stage were certain of a place in the semi-final round. Wales have won this event twice and have set their hearts on doing so again.

Of the Australians, John Campbell played well against Terry Griffiths but lost 2-1. Warren King struggled against Ray Reardon, who won 2-0, and Eddie Charlton, their captain, started well against Mountjoy only to be outgunned eventually by the determined and experienced Welshman.

Reardon was in one of those ominous moods which always seem to leave his opponent with a sense of inferiority and the Welsh captain, without making any sizable breaks, wrapped up two frames against King. Reardon's best effort was a break of 35 in the second frame.

After Charlton had won the first frame against Mountjoy, the Welshman broke off for the second frame. Charlton potted a red but apart from failing to add to this initial success, he let Mountjoy in to make a break of 30. Mountjoy, playing with growing assurance, won the frame comfortably with a break of 32. His scoring became more consistent in the third frame which he also won with a break of 43.

Griffiths coolly won the first frame of his game against Campbell. It was an enterprising contest embellished by a break of 43 from Griffiths. The Welshman looked as if he would run away with the second frame but Campbell, determined to take a substantial lead, but the young Australian, who has already made a favourable impression in this country, responded with a clearance break of 26 and a further frame. But Campbell was given little chance in the third frame by Griffiths who compiled a magnificent break of 102, the third three-figure break of the tournament, to win the match easily.

Alex Higgins was visibly relieved on Tuesday night when he beat Eddie Sinclair in Scotland. In the tie-break to give Northern Ireland a thrilling 4-3 win in group B, "I would have been happy if Denis Taylor had played this tie-break instead of me," Higgins said. "But I am glad I did because it has helped me to dispel my inhibitions." Earlier, Higgins had lost both his games, the first against Ian Black, the second against Sinclair whose win took the match into the tie-break.

GROUP A: Wales beat Australia 3-0 (Wales 1st 39-27, 2nd 35-26, 3rd 43-32; Australia 1st 27-39, 2nd 26-35, 3rd 32-43).

GROUP B: Northern Ireland beat Scotland 4-3 (Higgins 1st 43-32, 2nd 32-43, 3rd 32-43; Sinclair 1st 32-43, 2nd 43-32, 3rd 43-32; Taylor 1st 32-43, 2nd 43-32, 3rd 43-32).

CYCLING

Japan in a new venture

Paris (AFP) - Japan will step on to the international professional road race stage for the first time next year with the hosting of the Japanese Open championship. This new venture, both for the Japanese and the professional riders who will make the long trip to the Far East, will take place on May 16.

With the 1984 calendar having been frozen because it is already too busy, the Japanese championship is the only new event to have been included on the 1984 fixture list by the international Cycle Race Organisers' Association (AIOC), who held their general assembly here yesterday.

The 1984 professional road race schedule worked out by the AIOC is a rough draft and will be submitted to the International Professional Cycling Federation for approval at their congress here next month. A total of 12 events, 18 of the open, are on the list and the new season will begin on February 7 with the Prix de Bessèges in France.

It will finish with the Tour of America, which begins on October 19 and ends on October 28. Last year's inaugural tour of America was raced in the spring and apart from the change of date it has also been lengthened to ten stages.

Waverleyshire's disciplinary committee on Tuesday night added a fortnight to the statutory month's suspension imposed on the Coventry hooker, Steve Birt, who was sent off against Nottingham on September 28. He will not be available for Coventry until November 12.

His clubmate, Steve Wilkes, the prize forward, who was sent off against Leicester four days later, has been suspended for a total of five weeks and becomes available on November 5.

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ATHLETICS

Runners' agents make new promise

By Pat Butcher

Mark McCormack's International Management Group have given an undertaking that the International Amateur Athletic Federation, which they will not act as agents for individual athletes in the future. This undertaking, which has been made by McCormack himself to the IAAF president, Primo Nebiolo, was demanded by the governing body as a prerequisite for IMG to be accepted as a promotional organization in athletics.

It is not clear at this point whether IMG's undertaking includes dropping present clients like Sebastian Coe, Eamonn Coghlan and the two top marathon runners, Alberto Salazar and Robert de Castella, or simply precludes taking on new clients.

The IAAF clearly wants to avoid the sort of IMG incursion into the sport that surrounded the meeting of de Castella and Salazar in the marathon earlier this year.

IMG literally took over the organization of the Australian marathon with the sole intention of selling a confrontation between the two previously unbeaten marathon men. The IAAF stepped in and refused a race permit, but the runners were not to be deterred, and simply bought their way into the Rotterdam Marathon, which already had a permit.

De Castella won the race and the money allegedly earned more than \$12,500. The IAAF, however, distancing itself from the incident, refused to pay the prize money and subsequently missed the World



Gold: reelection doubts

Championships, for which officials of the Athletics Congress (the United States governing body) directly blamed IMG.

Other news from the first day of the European Calendar Conference in Madrid concerns Britain more directly. It seems that the new Soviet administration are as lukewarm about the projected fixture in Tbilisi as the British counterparts. It was pencilled in for September 8 and 9, one month after the Olympics when most of the top British athletes will probably be earning money on the independent circuit. So the match looks as if it will quickly die.

The Congress finishes at the weekend with elections and the most senior post, the presidency of the European Athletics Association, may dip from British hands. Arthur Gold is seeking re-election, but it seems that the Eastern bloc, who have supported Gold in the past, and most of the Latin American counterparts, are favouring his opponent, Artur Takac, of Yugoslavia.

It also looks as if some adroit British manoeuvring has saved next year's Edinburgh permit meeting. The Edinburgh meeting last season was the only one of three British permit meetings - where athletes are paid participation money - that did not draw large crowds, and there had been a danger of it being dropped.

TENNIS

Another scattering of seeds

Cologne (Reuters) - Three more seeded players tumbled out of the Cologne grand prix tournament yesterday, leaving just one of the top five seeds in the last eight. And the one survivor, second seed Sandy Mayer of the United States did so on a walkover after his West German opponent, Andreas Maurer, scratched because of the influenza.

The seeds who fell were Tomas Smid (third) of Czechoslovakia, Tim Mayotte (fifth) and Eric Korita (seventh), both of the United States. Smid (left) the Irish Davis Cup player, Matt Doyle, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, and Mayotte lost 6-4, 7-5, to Tim Wilkison, both in the first round. Korita, a 22-year old who has made a rapid rise to number 32 in the recent rankings, lost to a wild card, an injury in the second set of his match against Marco Ostojic of Yugoslavia while trailing 3-0, 6-3.

The top seed, Brian Gottfried, and number four, Mel Purcell, were beaten in first round matches on the previous day. "Blind Tuesday" according to the tournament organizer, Jochem Grosse, already angered by the late withdrawal of Kevin Curren, the tournament's top star, Mr Grosse expressed further concern yesterday at the potential damage to attendances of the early exit of so many leading players.

Apart from Mayer, players who have so far reached the quarter-finals are Nick Saviano, of the United States, Ostojic, and Bernie Mitton of South Africa.

● Flindersburg, West Germany (AP) - Martina Navratilova routed Susan Leo of Australia, 6-0, 6-0, in her opening match at the 16,000 grand prix tournament here yesterday.



Smid: a seed who fell in the first round to Doyle

while Hans Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, suffered a stunning loss to Cathrin Jexell, of Sweden. "I hit stupid shots and my opponent took advantage of my service to win," said Mandlikova, who was seeded third, said.

SQUASH RACKETS

Miss Opie bows out

Perth, Western Australia (AFP) - Rhonda Thorne, of Australia, is through to the semi-finals of the women's World Open Squash Championships. In an epic 90 minute battle with second seeded Lisa Opie, England's No 1 player for the tournament, Thorne won 9-7, 9-6, 9-10, 9-10, after the first match had lasted 23 minutes. At one stage the score remained unchanged for nine rallies Thorne the world champion 6-0 in the decisive set before slipping to 8-9 and finally recovering to win by the narrow margin.

Another Australian, Vicki Cardwell, the 27-year-old top seed, always had a slight edge over England's Angela Smith, winning 9-6, 9-5, 9-4. Cardwell, who has also been lengthened to ten stages.

The giant killing run of Scotland's 21-year-old Heather Wallace was ended by Susan Devoy, of New Zealand, the only non-Australian player to qualify for today's semi-finals. Devoy beat Wallace, winner of this year's Scottish Closed Championships, 7-9, 9-3, 9-4, 9-7. In the semi-finals, Cardwell will meet Devoy and Clonda will clash with Thorne.

After her defeat Angela Smith said: "I suppose I played as well as anyone but against Vicki in this tournament."

There was no sign of the ill-feeling that marked their clash in Birmingham in 1979.

IN BRIEF

Waverleyshire's disciplinary committee on Tuesday night added a fortnight to the statutory month's suspension imposed on the Coventry hooker, Steve Birt, who was sent off against Nottingham on September 28. He will not be available for Coventry until November 12.

His clubmate, Steve Wilkes, the prize forward, who was sent off against Leicester four days later, has been suspended for a total of five weeks and becomes available on November 5.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL
EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP: Borussia Dortmund 87-86 Real Madrid (Aust 87, 86; Dortmund 87, 86; Real Madrid 87, 86).

FOOTBALL
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Television blackout for Watford tomorrow

By a Special Correspondent

Football faces a total television blackout this weekend. The BBC's first Friday night "Five Match of the Day" between Watford and West Ham at Vicarage Road was called off yesterday because of the dispute involving outside broadcast staff and ITV say there is no prospect that they will reach a Sunday afternoon recorded highlights which have been off the air for five weeks.

Canon's £2.2m sponsorship with the Football League is heavily linked to television coverage, but after all the negotiating problems of keeping football on the screen this season, it has now come to a halt on both channels.

John Bromley, head of ITV sport, said last night: "It is not often I feel sorry for the opposition, but my sympathies go out to the BBC in losing their first live league match."

"During the summer we all fought so hard to have football on the screen this season, but now everything has blown up in our faces. I am always the total optimist and we are still in negotiation, but there is no prospect of ITV screening football this Sunday."

Bob Abraham, Match of the Day editor, said: "We hope to make up for what we are losing this Friday night with another live fixture later in the season, but it will not be easy to find the right opportunity once we get into the new year. The fixture list and what is available becomes very complicated then."

Watford are still going ahead with tomorrow night's match, which is all-ticket, but have put back the kick-off from 7.15 (as agreed to accommodate television) to their usual 7.45.

Watford, who were expecting about 14,500 spectators, may still lodge a claim for compensation, despite the BBC's withdrawal. The club's chief executive, Eddie Phumey, said: "We shall monitor the situation closely on the night, but this is an uncharted territory and we shall be in no better a position to say what we will do when we have crowd figures to go on."

"West Ham had sold less than 1,000 of their 5,000 terrace tickets, but there should be a lot of last-minute sales. Our own ticket office will be selling standing tickets up to kick-off time."

Melia takes over at Belenenses

By a Special Correspondent

Lisbon (AFP) Jimmy Melia, who was dismissed recently by Brighton, is the new manager of the Portuguese second division club, Belenenses. The chairman, Mario Freire, announcing the appointment yesterday said: "We are pleased to have obtained his services. We believe he will lead us back to our rightful place, the first division."

Melia took Brighton the FA Cup final last season, but failed to prevent them being relegated to the second division.

Belenenses were regarded for many years as one of Portugal's four leading teams, with Benfica, Sporting Lisbon and Porto, but have been in the second division for three years and have recently shown little sign of promotion form.



Melia: tough task



Cottee (left) and Nicholas: The one in form, the other goalless

Neill to puzzle out how best to keep Sansom content

By a Special Correspondent

Kenny Sansom's future at Arsenal could be settled before Saturday's game at Aston Villa. The England full back is in dispute with the club over wages, but Terry Neill, his manager, has asked the board to reject his transfer request.

Neill said: "I will be talking to Sansom over the course of the next few days to sort something out - and quickly. He is just too valuable to let go. His application, training and form at the moment are first-class. I find me a better left back in the country."

Sansom was again one of Arsenal's key players in the 1-0 Milk Cup second round, second leg, against Plymouth Argyle at Highbury last night. But Nicholas' problems continued. He missed one clear-cut chance, was a whisker wide of scoring his first goal at Highbury from a free kick and had another effort superbly saved by Crundge.

Neill, however, is being philosophical about a problem which could begin to wear down the Scottish international mentally. He has not scored in ten games, but Neill said: "I would be quite happy if he did not score again this season. Naturally he is getting a bit anxious to find his goal touch."

Sunderland hit the only goal two minutes before the break, gave Arsenal a 2-1 aggregate victory. Neill added: "Plymouth Argyle played with such pace and spirit that it threw us a little out of our stride. They are one of the most positive sides to visit Highbury this season."

Woodcock took a heavy knock on the ankle, but Neill expects no worries about his fitness for the trip to Villa Park.

West Ham United led the way on a night of high scoring in the Milk Cup, but stay-away fans established two unwanted records. Although the 10-0 drubbing of Bury was a club performance, - Cottee scoring four - the attendance of 10,396 was the lowest at Upton Park for more than 20 years.

Worse still, Liverpool, the Milk Cup holders, were watched by the smallest crowd at Anfield for a competitive game - a mere 9,092 as they coasted through 4-0 against Brentford (8-1 on aggregate).

The best performance from the underdogs was Rothmans' United's 2-0 win at Luton Town which gave them a 4-3 aggregate victory after a first-leg home defeat. Walker and Kilmore were the scorers.

Millwall's three-goal lead over West Bromwich Albion was not good enough at the Hawthorns, where they lost 5-1. Regis and Thompson each scoring twice, George Graham, Manchester manager, accused West Bromwich of "softening-up tactics", complaining: "I don't know how they could justify what went on in our penalty box in the first half."

Two first division scraps for clubs from lower divisions were Watford and Wolverhampton Wanderers. Watford wasted two goals in the first five minutes, which put them

in front on aggregate against Huddersfield, Sherwood making two costly slips which enabled Sutton and Jones to send Huddersfield Town through.

Wolves still without a win this season, started a goal behind at Preston North End and Elliott finished them off with a 65th minute effort.

Leicester City's first victory of the season was not sufficient to put them through at Chelsea. Smith and English wiped out Chelsea's first leg advantage but in the penalty shoot-out, Niedzwiedz of Chelsea scored two spot-kicks and his side won the extra session 4-3.

Crew Alexandra restored their pride after the 8-1 first leg thrashing at Queens Park Rangers by winning the return 3-0. Walker collecting a hat-trick.

Coventry City scraped through 2-1 against Grimsby Town, both sides having a man sent off in the last few minutes. Gibson and Nicholl were dismissed after a clash.

Preston's second hat-trick of the season helped Manchester City to swamp Torquay United 6-0 and Harford also scored - three at Birmingham City hammered Derby County 4-0 (7-0 overall).

Carlisle United saved their 2-0 first leg lead over Southampton erased by goals from Armstrong and Foyle, the substitute, and in extra-time Foyle hit Southampton's net and

Bob Stokoe, Carlisle's manager, grumbled: "Whoever had the idea of making these ties over two less needs looking up."

World Cup referee suspended

By a Special Correspondent

Bernat (Reuters) - Bruno Galler, the Swiss World Cup referee, has been suspended for three months by the referee's commission of the Swiss Football Association after an incident in a minor league match last week.

Galler, aged 37, who officiated at last year's World Cup finals in Spain, was banned for not abandoning the match between Kilmacht and Debendorf after he was assaulted by Eric Schmid, a local player.

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Half an hour's drive from Macao a magnificent golf course is taking shape

Swinging China with some help from Palmer

By a Special Correspondent

Macao (Reuters) Arnold Palmer, 54-year-old American golfer, has designed what is said to be the first course built in China since 1949 when the Communists took power, and he played a small exhibition there last week.

The Palmer Course Design Company (PCDC) has put together the club situated in the Chung Shan hot spring resort in China's southern Guangdong province about 15 miles and less than one hour's drive from here.

It is the middle of one of China's main food producing areas, flanked by Paddy fields with mountains rising as a spectacular backdrop. Thousands of local workers who would usually have toiled in the fields have landscaped the course,

which is expected to be ready by the middle of next year.

Palmer says that the 6,552-yard course, which has a par of 72, will be "rather not endure such a tantalising experience ever again. So much was hanging on this and I could feel my heart beating faster and faster until those last few seconds."

"I couldn't see Denmark winning 1-0. I thought it would be much more than that. With their ability and flexibility, I could not foresee the Hungarians holding them. But they have only themselves to blame for missing those opportunities. It is an amazing result. It has given us a sneaking chance."

It is not to be cheap to play on China's first modern golf course - others were known to have been built at Shanghai, where one, if somewhat inappropriately, was the site of a zoo. But there are thousands of middle-class Chinese golfers in Hongkong who cannot get membership at the colony's golf clubs because they are over-subscribed.

The spokesman said they expect to attract large numbers of these disgruntled golfers, who would apparently be quite happy to play the money required. He said in order not to use the nearby agricultural land, they have concentrated on the footpaths area and not used any paddy fields in the project.

He said the \$3m (£2,070) cost of building the course was fairly cheap by western standards. The PCDC inspected the site three years ago before deciding to take on the project.

Ed Sea, the course architect, is trumpeting the course as a "fun type" where the gradients and frequent hollows have been left to follow the natural hazards. One of the reasons may well have been the lack of mechanical aids because 90 per cent of the work has been carried

out by hand by local labourers. Those who have seen it said they thought the course had some tight fairways which would certainly test most amateurs.

The Chinese government has recently supported the project which will help to employ many people in a predominantly agricultural area which has little in the way of industry.

During the weekend exhibition one local labourer was asked to take a few shots. After a couple of practice swings he successfully hit two iron shots 60 yards up the fairway of the second hole, a feat roundly applauded by his fellow workmen on the course.

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General Appointments

HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career development

Taking business degrees

Mr Robert Haslam, who became chairman of the British Steel Corporation in September, belongs to the emerging group of top British executives who have been to business school. He holds a first-class degree in co-management from Birmingham University, and took Henley Management College's nine-week residential general management course in 1956, when he was 33. At that time, having started as a mining engineer, he was personnel director at the National Coal Board.

Four years later, Mr Haslam moved to ICI - an organization which has always been a strong supporter of formal management training - and eventually became deputy chairman. Other distinguished Henley "old boys" include the chairmen of Kodak, the Tioxide Group and Boots. All these men feel they benefited in improved self-confidence and awareness of wider issues, from their experiences at Henley. However, they would probably have got to their present positions in any event.

Most of the participants in the Henley course are sponsored by their employers. They have already been picked out and groomed as potential star performers. There is probably little point, in terms of career advancement, in individuals

In her third article on Ways to the Top, Patricia Tisdall looks into investment in training for executive posts

even contemplating paying the £5,000-plus fee unless they have their sights on an employer who is convinced of the value of this type of course. Many companies still have ambiguous feelings about business schools. Some are downright antagonistic. A prudent middle-ranking executive would do well to test carefully the diplomatic climate in his company before embarking on such a step.

Becoming more widely recognized by companies as the Masters degree in business studies or business administration which is now being offered by some 42 British universities. One of the first graduates to reach top executive ranks from this fairly new stable is Mr John Egan, who was appointed chairman and chief executive of Jaguar Cars in 1980 at the age of 43. Mr Egan was a member of the London Business School's first Master class in 1968.

Like those of many MBA's, Mr Egan's career spans experience, before arriving at his present position, with several companies, including Shell, General Motors and Massey Ferguson.

Most MBA students fund themselves from a combination of savings and education grants for the year or two years of full-time study needed to complete the course. The age of candidates, as well as standards, vary between different centres. But at the London Business School, which is reckoned to have stringent entry requirements, the average age is 27, and after obtaining a first degree, students will typically have had four years of practical experience in employment before going to the school.

Will the financial and other sacrifices needed to take a full-time MBA pay off? It is still too early to say, but the indications are that it probably will. An LBS survey of 242 out of the total of 1,200 who have graduated so far shows that more than 40 per cent had reached director level or above by last summer. Salaries also tend to be considerably higher after graduation than before. Considering that the first British MBA graduates are only now in their middle forties, the results are impressive.

Employing women and minors

It may seem something of an anachronism that there should be any restrictions on women's working which conflicts with the general principle that men and women should be treated equally. It would be strange, too, if in times of high unemployment, when the government is committed to the ideal that those between the ages of 16 and 18 should all be given work of some sort, there were anything on the statute book which might prevent this. Both women and young persons are, however, subject to what might seem to be outdated and often unwarranted restrictions on the hours which they may lawfully be allowed to work in certain types of employment.

The Factories Act 1961 and the Shops Act 1950 both impose restrictions on the hours of work of women and young persons in some places. The Young Persons (Employment) Act 1938 also restricts the hours of work of errand or delivery boys and of young persons employed in places of public entertainment or recreation and in clubs and hotels.

In the United Kingdom there are no general restrictions on the hours which men are permitted to work, although there are restrictions on all employees in a very small number of industries such as baking and heavy goods vehicle drivers. Apart from the limited general exceptions, a man may work for as long as he

wishes and at whatever times he wishes.

By contrast, in factories, women and young persons may not work for more than four and a half hours without having a break of at least half an hour. (They may work up to five hours if a break of 10 minutes is allowed during the period.) Women and young persons are not allowed to work during the hours of 8pm to 7am. (Calculation of the limited overtime allowance is on a factory-wide basis which itself leads to considerable administrative problems.)

Sundays and public holidays which, so far as men are concerned, can be agreed between employer and employee as normal days of work or as holidays, are compulsory rest days for women and young persons (although days off in lieu can be agreed in certain circumstances); maximum hours of work for each day are also closely controlled.

The "sweat shops" where women once worked inordinately long hours as seamstresses, and other such institutions, are no longer with us, and the trade union system is unlikely to allow such establishments to re-emerge. In industries where unions are not usually recognized, the wages council system, which provides for minimum terms and conditions of employment in the trades and industries to which it applies, would be adequate to overcome any fears

of a new wave of exploitation.

The Factories Act 1961 does allow for the Factory Inspectorate to grant exemptions to employers to allow both women and young persons to work during the evenings and on night shift.

But although exemptions are readily granted, the process still takes a considerable time and is of limited application: an employer cannot get a general exemption from the Factories Act restrictions.

This, in turn, means that unless the factory owner is willing to apply for, and can obtain, exemptions - unless, indeed, he has the time available to do so before the work begins, or before he needs new employees on a particular job - these restrictions, instead of protecting women and young people, may well put obstacles in their path. Many people feel that since work is difficult to obtain and there is a diminishing amount of work available, there should be restrictions imposed on the hours of work of all employees in factories and, indeed, generally, so that work can be more equitably distributed. The current restrictions, which are inherently discriminatory, cannot be justified. It might well be thought that a young woman of 17 or a normal fit woman would generally require rather less statutory protection from overwork than some rather less fit men.

Eric Suter

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